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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

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121 Water street,
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MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 144 5-8.

CITY ITEMS.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Sewing Machines.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is the very acme of perfection. 18 Fifth street.

Building Lots at Auction.

McFarland's Grove, East Liberty Building and Garden Lots, another auction sale of which comes off this afternoon—are going off and it is presumed that all the unsold lots will be disposed to-day. The free excursion train will leave the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, free for all.

Information Wanted

Of Henry Langworthy, who was married 29 years ago to Miss Margaret Seymour, in Rose street, New York, supposed now to be living in the West. Any information concerning him, alive or dead, will be thankfully received by his daughter Henrietta, now Mrs. H. Somers, 198 Cannon street.

(Western and Pennsylvania papers please copy.)

Dry Goods Cheap.

Prints, in good assortment, at 25c, others at 18½c. Good shirting, bleached and brown, at 25c. Fine yard wide long cloths at 37c. Good five-quarter pamattas at 37c. Good black alpacca at 31½c. Good double width mohair at 31½c. Good de laines at 33c. Good full size balmorals, 89; misses' balmorals very cheap. Fine dress goods, all kinds in proportion, at Parker & Co's, 59 Market street.

Mlle. Marie Zoe.

[From the Cincinnati Bulletin]

The National Theatre was again crowded to witness the astonishing performance of Mlle. Marie Zoe. Too great praise cannot be bestowed on her, her graceful dancing, her wonderful pantomimic powers at once command the wonder and admiration of all who behold her. To-night she will appear in the great rendition of "Vanderdecken," in the Flying Dutchman. In regard to this performance we clip the following notice from the New York *Times*:

ZOE AGAIN. "What a house!" exclaimed hundreds, when, about 7½ o'clock Saturday evening, they put their heads into the Fourth Avenue House and discovered that every available spot of room both seating and standing, was occupied.

The gallery alone contained nearly five hundred people, and nearly three hundred more who were desirous of obtaining admittance to family circle, could not be gratified and had to content themselves with the unparalleled success of the beautiful "Zoe" has set the heads of more than half the city whirling with the greatest curiosity to see her in her beautiful representations. Her charming performance in this piece is beyond comparison. The mythical drama of "The Flying Dutchman," with Zoe as Vanderdecken in the third act between 'Vanderdecken" and "Lieut. Mowray." During the execution of this combat the sword 'Zoe broke off close to the guard, leaving her sword and unprotected from accidental barriers, but nothing daunted, she seized the bare blade and went on with the fight and pushed it, exhibiting those remarkable powers of agility, somersault and swordsmanship never, which has stamped her as the greatest swordsman in the world. The sword trick, in which Mowbray" runs "Zoe" entirely through the body, as very quickly and unobservedly executed, and excited the admiration and curiosity of the audience to learn how it was done. The "Flying Dutchman," however, is unfavorable both to sword thrusts and duels and the fascinating Zoe still lives to charm lovers as she has done us, by her unequalled and beautiful acting. Wednesday morning Zoe departs for Cincinnati, to fulfil a six weeks' engagement, it will be a great while before we again behold this remarkable and charming lady.

Mlle. Zoe will appear at the Opera House, Pittsburgh, Monday evening next, 23d inst.

The Daily Commercial

DURING the canvass in this State, the New York *Tribune* insisted that the question of United States Senator was at an issue. Will the *Tribune* tell us how it has been decided?

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ALL RIGHT.

Senator WILSON is a radical. The following, ten from a report of his speech at Poughkeepsie, New York, last week, we commend heartily to the select company of gentlemen who have been distressing themselves about the President,—especially to those who have openly disclosed the intention to make war on him in Congress. It is indiferons to think what a "war" it would be! The Senator utterly demolishes the Democrats and the sore-heads with the same blow. We quote:

President Johnson to-day stands where the Republicans placed him. (Cheers.) He stands in the steps of Abraham Lincoln. [continued cheering.] The day before yesterday the President was addressed by veteran black troops just returned from service, who had fought in thirteen battles of this war, told him that this war was not ended as long as was the white man's country. Now, are we in New York, Chicago or platform Democracy signing the President on these declarations? Do they avow they support him on them? Mr. Johnson went further, and told these troops that all this depended on their merits; that it was a law of even as well as of earth that a man's standing was to be measured by his merits. Whether or not, then, these Democrats support the President on that principle? Not a bit of it. What else does Mr. Johnson say and do? He recognizes the rebel States to put in power several State constitutions amendments abolishing slavery forever. Do these Democrats support him in this? He would like these men to tell us once on what they do support the President. They have got hold of some indistinct, indefinite idea—he is not quite so radical in his opinions as the ring men of the Republican party.

PERSONAL.

The author of the "Pioneer Boy" (Mr. Thayens) has just received a copy of that work, from ens, Greece, in the Greek language, for sident Lincoln. Of course, the work was arded before the President's assassination, th event invests the volume and accompanyr letter with a melancholy interest. The sentation copy is from Rev. George Contine, the translator—himself a native ek, though he claims his birth in the Ionian try, since he was educated here. The issue his work is the first of a series designed to v Greek readers what kind of men are ed under our form of government. A great t of inquiry has been created there by the that our Government has withstood the in of this war, and the publishing house has signed to take advantage of it for the spread nformation respecting our Republican inations.

The bride of Edwin Booth is a daughter of Jules Hanel of Philadelphia. They are now Brooklyn, N. Y.

Albert Steinway was married the other day he youngest daughter of Bernard Kreisher, tten Island. The Steinways have become rich from making pianos, and the Kreishery rich from converting clay into gas reers, fire bricks, &c. The event created much rest in Tottenville circles.

Governor Smyth of Rhode Island, has transed to Mrs. Lincoln $3,000 in 7 3-10 treasury s, that being the amount of the testimonial raised by dollar subscriptions among the ens of the state, for the benefit of the late ident's family.

The *Correspondencia* of Madrid announces the Queen of Spain is in an "interesting ition," and that the official declaration will ade when her Majesty returns to the capi-

General J. D. Webster, chief of General Sher-'s staff, has purchased an interest in the wha Iron Works, at Irondale, Alabama, o he proposes to live after he is mustered

Secretary McCulloch has declined the invita to visit Chicago. Perhaps he will send a titute, whose business it will be to examine the condition of the wild cat banks sailing r National colors.

Gottschalk, it appears, has met with a little rtune in California. The accounts are , but they combine odd mixtures of female ities, French hotels, indignant owners of ssive knives and pistols, threats of *bowie* ladies embarkations and fourths in the month, ignant police precautions, happy release, etc. Gottschalk, we believe, is now in Peru, the institutes are less closely guarded, he weapons are subdued. It is stated that migrated from New Orleans some years ago, very similar circumstances to those of the rancisco begin.

ORTANT DECISION.—The Commissioner of nal Revenue decided to-day that, when as owning farms make a business of buyand selling or dealing in cattle, using the in connection therewith as a cheap and ident depot for the cattle purchased, until portunity offers to sell them, or until a ent number are collected for shipment, come cattle brokers within the meaning law, and are liable to license as such.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1865. NO. 31.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Statement of Money Order Offices.

Redemption of Certificates of Indebtedness.

Amount of National Currency in Circulation.

Surgeons Mustered Out of Service.

More National Banks Established.

Southern Postmasters to be Called on for a Settlement.

Clothing for Freedmen.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, October 15.

The Money Order Offices.

Established November 1, 1864, have issued, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, over 74,000 money orders, amounting to $1,960,122 52. The amount of fees received was $11,534 90, of which some postmasters received one-third, and the Government the remainder. During the eight months referred to, there were one hundred and forty-three offices in operation, at an aggregate expense during that period of $1,858,37. There are now four hundred and twenty offices in operation.

Certificates of Indebtedness.

During the week ending yesterday, certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $4,697,920 were redeemed by the Treasury.

National Currency.

The Treasury Department last week issued national currency to the amount of $361,575, making a total now in circulation $147,798,380.

Mustered Out.

Six more surgeons of volunteers were mustered out of service on Saturday.

More National Banks Established.

Fourteen National Banks were established last week, among which were the 1st National Bank of St. Joseph, Mo., capital, $100,000; 1st National Bank of Independence, Iowa, $50,000; 1st National Bank of Booneville, Mo., $100,000; 1st National Bank of Monroe, Mich., $100,000; 1st National Bank of Flint, Mich., $100,000; 1st National Bank of Lawrence, Kansas, $100,000.

Southern Postmasters.

The Government is now drawing on all Southern Postmasters for liabilities due prior to the rebellion. Drafts have been drawn on all the offices in the Southern States where Postmasters are appointed by the President, amounting to $157,467,68 Virginia is more indebted than any other State; her deficiency being $29,140,17. The department is now drawing on all the remaining offices whose indebtedness is one hundred dollars or over. If the drafts are not paid, suits are at once instituted.

Clothing for Freedmen.

The Secretary of War has ordered the Quartermaster General to issue to the freedmen, on requisitions approved by General Howard, all articles of Government clothing declared unfit for distribution to the army.

TRIAL OF WIRZ.

Further Interesting Evidence.

No Other Witnesses to be Examined.

Court Adjourns till Next Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The Wirz Military Commission reassembled this morning.

Judge Advocate Chipman made some remarks exculpating Dr. Mudd from the charge made against him yesterday. It was not his (Colonel Chapman's) intention, nor that of the Court, to attach blame improperly to anybody. Colonel Chapman then offered in evidence the consolidated return of Andersonville prison, dated September 1, for the fifth time with a view of removing the fact that Capt. Wirz was absent during that month.

Edward Wellington, of the 7th New York Volunteers, testified that he was a prisoner at Belle Island and Andersonville. The latter was better than the former. The prisoners carried with him from Belle Isle pork which was sick, and some died on the way. The rations at Andersonville became smaller as the number of prisoners increased. The bread was bad—burned on the outside and raw within. The prisoners sometimes ate it, and some threw it away. The camp was improved after he arrived. For two or three months the prisoners themselves bought in erecting tents for themselves. In March, there was a general count of the prisoners. After the hundreds on the north side had been counted, they were dismissed to their quarters, but instead of proceeding to their they went to the south side. The consequence was that many were counted twice. The true count be fixed correctly, otherwise from 1,700 to 2,000 more rations would have been required. Captain Wirz said to those who spoke to him on the subject: "I know why I stopped the rations, and I was obliged to do it." Some of the prisoners had a small supply from the day before. Wirz was in the habit of abusing and insulting prisoners. Capt. W. appealed to the prisoners held to enlarge the stockade, saying he wanted to give them ten feet instead of four.

During the proceedings, Mr. Baker made some remark, to which Colonel Chapman replied that the counsel had assumed as a fact that which was not in evidence.

Mr. Baker said if the record did not show the fact as he had stated it, he would not ask another question.

Colonel Chapman—"The burden is on the counsel to show it."

Mr. Baker said the Government had refused to subpœna Mrs. Davies.

Colonel Chapman said that was false.

General Wallace here interposed, saying this controversy must cease.

Mr. Baker—"I ask the Court."—

General Wallace—"The explanation has gone far enough."

Mr. Baker—"I will correct it outside."

General Wallace—"Obey the order of the Court, or leave the case."

Mr. Baker—"I will not have an assertion made that is wrong, and not be allowed to correct it."

General Wallace—Take your seat.

Mr. B.—Is it right to ask the Court a question?

Gen. W.—Obey the order of the Court and take your seat, or we will have you taken out of Court.

Mr. B. resumed his seat.

Mr. B.—I must ask the Court a question.

Gen. W.—Ask the question of the witness.

Mr. B.—I will correct the statement outside.

Col. Chapman—I will meet you on any occasion and at any place.

Mr. B.—I do not want to meet you outside. I will correct the statement outside. You said what was not true.

Gen. Thomas—If this continues, I will move to expel the counsel.

Gen. Geary—I second the motion. It cannot be tolerated.

General W. to Mr. B.—"Your counsel is becoming intolerable. Do you wish to proceed with the case?"

Mr. B.—"If I am allowed the same privilege that the Government has been ordered to go on with the examination of the witness.

Mr. B.—"I do not disobey the order of the Court."

The breeze here subsided and the examination was resumed.

Witness then testified that he was one of a delegation of six prisoners appointed to come to Washington and present a petition to the United States authorities for an exchange of prisoners, Gen. Winder and Capt. Wirz assisting to the errand.

Col. Chapman objected to this, saying that there was no evidence to show that the written petition ever reached the United States authorities.

Mr. Baker said that far from conspiring, Capt. Wirz was taking every measure to send and actually sending Union prisoners to the United States Government to effect an exchange.

The Court was cleared for deliberation, and decided to sustain Colonel Chapman's objection, but added that the Court had directed the Judge Advocate to apply to the proper officers of the Government, to ascertain whether such a paper had ever come to their hands, so that counsel might not lose the benefit of it.

Mr. Baker would show that the Government had notice of such, and that the declaration were here three days, knocking at the doors of the President, unable to obtain admittance.

Witness testified that on arriving at New York with Mr. Tracy, one of the delegates, they applied to General DIX for transportation to Washington, but were refused it.

Mr. Baker said they offered to show by the witness, that the latter received a letter from Tracy, dated at Washington, in which he advises the delegates were here waiting on the authorities and making known their business, but were refused permission to confer with the authorities. He meant by the authorities the President or Secretary of War, or both.

Col. Chapman said that witness did not come to Washington, but that some one else did. He did not believe a man of the fame and heart and character of President Lincoln would have refused admission to any body on a subject of that kind. The Court must not allow a slander of that kind to be repeated against so great and so good a man. To the late President Lincoln.

Mr. Baker—The remarks of the gentleman do not refer to my offer. The stump speech about President Lincoln was out of the line of the prosecution. The Judge Advocate had no more reverence for that great man than he had. It was his, (Mr. Baker's) duty to show that the prisoner was not guilty of the enormities charged against him. He would show that a proposition had been made to send 1,500 prisoners from Andersonville, without asking an equivalent, so great was his anxiety to get off the prisoners, and that this was refused.

Colonel Baker said Mr. Chapman ought to have asked a subpœna for Mr. Provy.

The Court—Is his whereabouts known?

Col. Chapman—He can be sent for in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Baker then asked that he be produced and called.

Col. Chapman remarked that counsel did not want Col. Ould.

Mr. Baker replied that he had; he would not delay the trial; but when he was turned upon in the manner that he had been, he had applied for additional testimony to clear his client.

Col. Chapman said the only practical point was that Winder and Wirz made an effort leading to a mission to Washington; what the mission was, had nothing to do with the case or whether the Government was right or wrong.

General Thomas said Colonel Ould knew our Government would not exchange with the rebel Government, which refused to recognize colored prisoners as soldiers, and murdered them.

Mr. Baker said he wanted to show that Winder and Wirz were not guilty of conspiracy.

The Court sustained Colonel Chapman's objection.

Mr. Baker then offered in evidence a copy of the proceedings and sentence of the court martial which tried the raiders, and which were approved by General Winder. It was not in his power to produce the original, which was lost or destroyed. This record would remove much of the blame which had been cast on Winder and Wirz, and was altogether favorable to the defense.

Colonel Chapman objected, and the court sustained the objection.

Col. Chapman here rested the case for the prosecution, and said that he and his associates proposed to let the counsel for the prisoner make out an affidavit for what they could have proved by those whom they wished to be subpœnaed. These remarks were understood to refer to Gens. Lee, Johnston, and others.

The Court said it had not decided that these witnesses could not be brought here.

Mr. Baker said on the whole he would ask that these witnesses be subpœnaed. Mr. Baker then said that whatever had passed here of a personal nature he would let it go. He would not here or outside again refer to it. The Judge Advocate had personally treated him with kindness, but had treated the case of the defendant rather roughly. The Court said both sides now rested. Mr. Baker is to sum up in behalf of the prisoner and the Judge Advocate for the prosecution, both arguments to be in writing.

The Court then adjourned till Wednesday next, to give counsel time to prepare their arguments.

From Gen. Pope—Fighting with the Indians.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The *Herald's* special says: A telegram was received at the War Department from Gen. Pope, contains intelligence from Central City, under date of September 27. Gen. Conner had surprised the Indian murderer, the Medicine Man on the Tongue river, killing fifty and capturing all their winter stores, together with the horses. Col. Connor in command had met the Sioux, Rappoes and Cheyennes, and after three days continuous fighting had killed and wounded 300 of the Indians, and scattered them beyond recovery. All their stores, camp equipage and several of their chiefs. Our loss had not been more than fifty killed and wounded, including officers.

The general land office of Jones, Michigan, return the sale of 300 acres of public lands during the month of September, bounty land warrants and Agricultural College scrip being the principal location therefor. Patents to the number of 12 will be issued on Tuesday next, and 120 on that day week.

Receipts of Internal Revenue, to-day are returned at $850,000.

The Convention at Raleigh, N. C.—They Want the Negro Troops Removed from the State.

RALEIGH, October 15.—The Convention yesterday continued the discussion of the State debt, but no definite action was thought to have been disposed of on the previous day.

A resolution was passed requesting the President to remove the negro troops from the State.

The Convention will be in session some days yet.

Trial of Emerson Etheridge—He Wishes to Act as His Own Counsel.

CAIRO, October 14.—The Court for the trial of Emerson Etheridge is now in session at Columbus, Ky. Etheridge stated he had no objection to any member of the Court, but would act as his own counsel. The Court granted him time to file his plea against the jurisdiction of the Court, &c.

Heavy Robbery.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The safe of the Erie Railroad Company, in use by their paymasters at Fort Jarvis, was opened on the night of the 11th, and twenty thousand dollars in money abstracted therefrom. Over fourteen thousand dollars of the amount was this morning found buried on the premises nearby, and such information has been obtained as to justify the hope that the whole will be recovered and the thieves arrested.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

A dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, says the Commissioners appointed by the President to report on the Union Pacific Railroad, had a meeting, but could not agree. Two reports will be made. The majority report against and the minority in favor of accepting the road.

The Postmaster General has ordered mail service from Savannah to Macon, Georgia, and intermediate points on the Central Railroad. This will put Milledgeville in connection with all the principal cities in the South and West.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that, when sales of produce brokers exceed the value of $10,000 at any time during the year of his license, he is thereby liable to be licensed as a commercial broker. A new license should therefore be granted, dating from the first day of the month on which the liability thereto accrued, and should be bought in payment of a rate proportionate with the annual cost of such license.

Gov. Pierpont was at the White House on Saturday morning to consult with the President relative to affairs in Virginia.

Small-pox has made its appearance among the freedmen in Alabama, and, although every precaution has been taken, it is spreading rapidly.

The South Carolina delegation had another interview with the President on Saturday, in relation to Jeff. Davis. It is understood their errand will be fruitless.

A dispatch from Desmoines, Iowa, says the majority for Governor Stone, who boldly advocated negro suffrage, will be 15,000. The remainder of the Union ticket is elected by 40,000 majority.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Union* denies the statement that yellow fever prevails in that city.

New Orleans state that Brigadier General A. Bayard, who superseded Mr. Conway at New Orleans in the management of the Freedmen's Bureau, received his appointment from the President, and not from General Howard. The fact in this connection is quite important.

The military order closing the Alabama churches is still enforced.

A large public meeting of the Fenians was held in New York on Friday night. Stirring speeches were delivered, and a large number of recruits obtained. Delegates to the Congress were also elected.

Admiral Farragut gave an entertainment on Thursday evening last, in New York, to the French Admiral and staff. A number of distinguished persons were present.

Albert A. Jones, the defaulter in the Erie Railway office, who absconded some time since with $5,000, has been arrested in New Orleans.

The *World's* Nashville correspondent says the railroads in that State have all been turned over to the companies to whom they belong, in compliance with the late order of the War Department.

The Internal Revenue receipts for Saturday were $721,568 39.

A Philadelphia dispatch of the 11th says: From present indications, the Union majority at the late elections will exceed that of Mr. Lincoln by several thousand. Official returns from forty counties thus far have been received. Twenty-six counties are to be heard from.

Three horses attached to a heavy wagon, belonging to Mr. Kingsland, paper maker at Belleville, N. J., with the driver, were run over Saturday morning, by a railroad train, two of the horses were killed. A man, name unknown, so badly injured that he died in an hour.

Returns from the Virginia election show that Conrad, who signed the ordinance of secession, and who declares he will not take the oath of allegiance, is elected by a small majority.

Gen. Carl Schurz, who has been for some time a secret agent of the Government in the Southern States, left New York this week on Saturday. It is understood his mission is ended.

The arrangements for the firemen's parade at Philadelphia, on Monday, are of the most elaborate order. The following New York companies, left on Saturday for Philadelphia: Americus engine, 6; Fremont Association of Exempts; Manhattan Engine, No. 42; Union Hose, No. 4; Live and Let Live Engine, No. 41; Mechanic Hose; 31 Ferry Hose, No. 29; Engine No. 3, Brooklyn. These companies will be received by companies in Philadelphia appointed to take them in.

A Mobile correspondent, under date of October 1, says, Governor Wellies has written a letter, accepting the nomination for Governor, of the Democracy. He says: "I am happy to perceive in the resolutions adopted by the Convention, a full, free and frank recognition of the obligation on our part in the declaration to the effect that the people of Louisiana adopt the sentiment of the question involved in the late struggle, that we have renewed our allegiance in good faith, and intend to render our honest support to the Constitution and the Union of the States under it. President Johnson asks no more from us."

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Loss of Many Lives.

ACCIDENT ON PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

Passengers Dragged From Their Seats and Killed.

Narrow Escape of Hon J. P. Barr.

NINE PERSONS KILLED AND FORTY-ONE WOUNDED.

Collision on Fort Wayne Road

First Mishap on Steubenville Road.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
LANCASTER, October 14.

This afternoon, about a quarter before three o'clock, one of those disastrous accidents which startle whole communities, occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at a point about four miles west of this place. As near as I can ascertain up to this time, nine persons were killed and a number wounded. It appears, from what I have been able to gather from persons who were on the same train, that as the train, which consisted of ten cars and two locomotives, was approaching the spot where the accident occurred, one of the rails disengaged itself from the sleeper and sprung outwards, the train at the moment running at full speed. The end of the rail next to the one which sprung out then started from its chair fastening, and is said to have come in contact with the foremost truck of the first car next to the baggage car, breaking an axle and tearing the floor of the car almost from end to end. At the same instant the four last cars were thrown from the track, one of them being thrown down the embankment. From the point at which the rail sprung from its resting place, about fifty yards of the track eastward, were torn up. The scene which must have been terrible, I am unable to describe, as I have not seen any person who was present, a sufficient length of time to get anything beyond the foregoing statement.

Here I learn that among the killed were the wife of Mr. James P. Barr, Surveyor General; Col. Wm. Butler and wife, of Lewistown; William H. Butler, a clerk in the office of the Surveyor General, at Harrisburg; and a lady named Getty, from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. I understand there are others who have not been identified, but a coroner's inquest is in progress, and the bodies are all here. Some of those who were injured have been brought here, and are being cared for. Others, who were slightly wounded, have gone on to Philadelphia.

I hear that the Hon. James P. Barr is not very severely injured, and that it is his intention to leave here by the express train going West tonight, when the body of Mrs Barr will be sent forward. I must proceed eastward by the next train. B.

Later Account—Full Particulars.

[BY UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH LINE.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
LANCASTER, October 15, P.M.

Nine persons were killed in the railroad accident which occurred near this city last night. The train consisted of nine passenger and two baggage cars, which were drawn by two locomotives, being a union of the Erie and Pittsburgh mail trains. The accident took place in a cut in the road, and was caused by the breaking of the axle of the front wheel of the third passenger car, resulting in the tearing out of the bottom of the car, by which the passengers occupying six seats of the car fell through to the ground, the wheels of the rear truck passing over them, and literally smashing them in a manner. The last four cars were thrown against the bank, and at once became detached from the rest of the train. The car in which the accident occurred was dragged on a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards, the unfortunate victims being strewn along the track. Only one or two of the other passengers were seriously injured. A few others received slight bruises.

The passengers were immediately brought to the city, where the wants of the wounded were promptly attended to by a number of the physicians of our city.

The following is a list of the killed:

Mrs. Ann E. Barr, wife of Hon. James P. Barr of Pittsburgh, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Barr was wounded in the head and her neck was broken, and had some wounds on the body.

Col. Wm. Butler and wife, of Lewistown, Pa. Col. Butler had his head smashed, with wounds upon the body. Mrs. Butler's head was smashed and was wounded in the side. Colonel Butler was whisky Inspector at Philadelphia under Gov. Curtin.

Wm. H. Butler, of Williamsport, Pa., clerk in the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, formerly a member of the Legislature from Carbon county, and better known as Barney Butler. He was found in the back part of the head, above the left eye, and on the body. Part of his left foot was cut off.

Mrs. Sarah Willett, of New Cumberland, Pa., wife of Theo. Willett, and her head crushed and left arm broken.

Mrs. Magdalena Yetta, or Jetta, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, head crushed in on the top, right leg cut off, and was the mother of three children, who were with her, unhurt. The children state that their father died in the South, and that they are on their way to Philadelphia, to visit an aunt, whose name they do not remember.

One unknown German lady and two girls, one of whom is supposed to be about fourteen and the other nine years of age, and also supposed to be of one family, have not been identified. The wounds of the old lady are a large cut in the left side and a wound above the right eye. The youngest girl was wounded above the left eye, and died after being brought to the city.

Only one is known to have been seriously wounded, Captain Moffit, of Philadelphia, who left for his home yesterday. His injuries are internal.

The bodies of the three unknown persons, and that of Mrs. Yetta, have been placed in a receiving vault of one of our cemetries for identification. The bodies of the others have been sent to their friends.

A Coroner's inquest was held, but the verdict has not yet been made public. H.

By Our Reporter.

Another railroad disaster has occurred, which has plunged their own fireside, and clothed large circles of friends in mourning. The information we have been able to obtain in reference to the affair is very meager, at the time of this writing.

It appears, from what we have learned from a gentleman who went on to Lancaster from this city on Saturday, and who returned yesterday, that the accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad took place on the Middle Station, a few miles on this side of Lancaster, about half-past two o'clock; that by the breaking of an axle the bottom of one of the cars was smashed, and a number of the passengers drawn down upon the track, and dragged from a quarter to half a mile; and that nine persons were killed, seven of whom were women, and forty-one were wounded.

Mrs. Barr, the wife of the Hon. James P. Barr, the Surveyor General of this State, was among the killed, and Mr. Barr had a very narrow escape. Mr. Butler, his clerk, was sitting on the same seat with him, and having his feet on the floor, was caught between the seat through the bottom of the car and dragged along the track. Mr. Barr had one foot resting on the floor and the other on the ledge on the side of the car. The foot on the floor was caught, but Mr. Barr caught the back of the seat before him, and with this purchase, prevented himself from going through so that the only personal injury he sustained was a sprained ancle.

SCENE AT THE DEPOT.

The multitude of people who gathered at the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday, indicated that there was deep concern in this community, caused by the accident of Saturday afternoon. There were fathers and mothers brothers and sisters, standing for hours awaiting the arrival of a train from the East by which they might obtain tidings of their friends who had left this city on Saturday morning, in the ill-fated train. Anxiety was depicted on their faces, but like our reporters, they were seeking for information under difficulties. Railroad depots do not seem to be the places where information relating to railroad accidents can be obtained most readily. The waiting crowd had to content itself by discussing the merits of railroad disasters, and probable results under peculiar circumstances.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

At length the train, which was due at half-past one o'clock, arrived, at 3½ o'clock. The conductor of this train having only come from Altoona was uninformed as to the nature of the disaster, or any facts connected with it. Others were inquired of concerning the matter, but no person appeared to know any more, nor as much as was already known in the city, excepting the sorrowful party of which Mr. Barr was one.

THE BODY OF MRS. BARR.

The fact having been telegraphed to the city that Mr. Barr would be on the train, and that the remains of Mrs. Barr were also upon it, a large crowd surrounded the baggage car to see the coffin removed to the hearse which was in waiting on Liberty Street. As soon as the body was put in the hearse, the people gazed upon it with mournful respect until it moved away. The hearse was preceded by two carriages, one containing Mr. Barr and two of his brothers-in-law, the other containing Mr. John N. Barr and other friends of the family. They proceeded up Washington street to Pennsylvania Avenue, and on to the residence of Mr. Barr, a large number of persons following for some distance.

ANXIOUS FRIENDS.

Owing to the forthcoming firemen's demonstration in Philadelphia, which takes place today, a large number of our people left the city by the unfortunate train, in order to be present. In consequence of this, the relatives of those who were on that train are exceedingly anxious to hear as to their condition, whether safe or otherwise. From our present information, we can only counsel patience until the visitors to Philadelphia shall have been enabled to speak for themselves. We presume that private letters will be received by many persons in the city this afternoon, which will set anxious feelings at rest. It is presumed that the damage done, as far as loss of life is concerned, was confined to one car, that, the axle of which broke. Whether any serious injury resulted from the rolling of another car down an embankment, we are unable to say. It is possible, that before going to press, our correspondent, who telegraphed us from Lancaster, may send us something further from Philadelphia.

MR. BARR'S SECOND ESCAPE.

The narrow escape of Mr. Barr on this occasion, makes the second time that he has got off with very slight injuries. In February last, he encountered injuries much more severe than he has sustained this time, on the same road, but on this side of Harrisburg. It was while he was confined to his home at that time that the inhabitants of Mr. Barr were so constant and faithful as to be matter for observation by friends who visited Mr. Barr.

DISPATCH FROM MR. LEWIS.

On Saturday evening a dispatch was received in this city from Enoch Lewis, Esq., General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which set forth that the Day Express train east, when four miles west of Lancaster, was thrown off the track either with the breaking of an axle or a broken rail, and that the first seven cars were thrown off and one of them overturned. Mr. J. R. Shryock, of Chambersburg, and Mr. J. W. Shelby, of Keokuk, Iowa, were among the killed.

ACCIDENT ON THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

A report gained currency in the city yesterday to the effect that an accident had occurred on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, by which six persons were killed. From inquiries made by our reporter, it appears that a collision took place on that road, near the Massilon station, on Saturday night. Two freight trains, coming in opposite directions, met at the place mentioned, and the two locomotives were literally smashed into shapeless lumps. Five persons were very seriously injured, but no one killed.

ACCIDENT ON THE STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.

On Saturday evening, the axle of a tender on the Steubenville Railroad broke, but no person was injured.

Subsequently, another train ran off the track when approaching bridge No. 18, near Noblestown, and broke down the bridge. Mr. Perkins, Express messenger, and Mr. Hall, fireman, sustained very slight injury. No other injuries are reported.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Union Gain in the Recent Election—Loss of Life by the Recent Explosion—Additional Names of Killed—Treasury Receipts.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 14.—From present indications, the Union majority in the late election will exceed that of Mr. Lincoln by several thousand. Official returns from forty counties thus far have been received. Twenty-six counties are to be heard from.

The loss of life by the late explosion proves greater than was at first reported. Twenty-two whites and twenty-two Chinamen were killed, and thirty-two wounded. The following additional names are reported: Lieut. Col. Charles Jas. H. Barnes, N. H. Henry, M. Baker, of New York; Louis Lillie and C. C. Jacks, of San Francisco; Col. Starr, of Boston

Business is rather quiet.

The receipt of the Treasurer for nine months are $2,000,000 in gain over the same period of last year of $200,000.

The coinage at the mint for the last nine months foots up over $16,000,000.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Part of a cargo of barley has been purchased for New York, at 1c @ 1c. Wool firm, at 18@20.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Sinking of the Steamer Huntress—Trial of Emerson Etheridge.

CAIRO, October 15.—The steamer Huntress was sunk on the wreck of the Black Hawk, in this harbor, last night. The cargo will probably be saved in a damaged condition.

On the second day of the trial of Emerson Etheridge, the accused, who had been permitted to plead in his own case, read a plea denying the jurisdiction of the Commission, which the Court overruled, upon which Etheridge filed an exception to the ruling. He plead not guilty to all the charges and specifications, except the second specification, second charge, to which he plead guilty, on the Court allowing him to introduce the whole letter, from which an extract was read. The letter is the Jefferson Davis secret letter, and is dated June 28, in which he made the declaration that "Tennessee had no law but force, and no source of civil government—State or Federal—but that the organization, enforced by the bayonets of negroes, existed." After some evidence for the prosecution, the record was sent to Court with a written statement, which admits all the facts in the first charge, namely,—encouragement of resistance to the enforcement of the laws.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fourth Auditor's Report—Serious Riot Between White and Colored Troops—One Killed and Several Wounded.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The *Herald's* special from Washington contains the following:

The Fourth Auditor's report, for the fiscal year ending July 1, has been made. The number of requisitions drawn on the Treasury for the settlement of accounts for the service of the Navy Department during the year amounted to twelve millions six hundred and seventy thousand six hundred and seventy-one dollars. Five thousand three hundred dollars have been paid over to the Secretary of the Navy, as Treasurer of the Naval Asylum Fund, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been benefitted to the amount of $112,488, obtained through various sources. Nearly 30,000 prize claims have been received and examined and adjusted, involving the disbursement to officers, sailors and marines, in all parts of the country, of $1,577,536. Gratuities to the amount of $800,000, have been adjusted, to the relief of a vast number of naval individuals, ranging from Admiral Farragut down to the poorest ship's boy. Three hundred have been upon twenty-two applications for admission to the Naval Asylum. Many have made allotment, thereafter, for the support of others, for the benefit of their wives, children and creditors, to the amount of $1,500,000. Of this sum, more than $800,000 were paid by the Allotment Agent in Washington. Twenty-four millions were disbursed for paymasters' accounts. The names of eight hundred and ninety-six pensioners were struck from the rolls during the year. Seventy-five male clerks and upwards of fifty females are employed.

Quite a serious riot occurred at the Baltimore depot last evening between the 19th coloured regiment, recently assigned to the garrison of Washington, and a detachment of white troops, preparing to leave at 6 o'clock train. Muskets, pistols and bayonets were freely used, and a corporal of the colored troops was killed. A couple of Veteran Reserves ran to the depot guard house and got a detachment for the purpose of quelling the disturbance, and after considerable excitement, succeeded in restoring order. The last train left at 6 o'clock, and the excitement subsided before the evening train left.

The President this afternoon appointed John Connell Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Forty-eighth District of Iowa.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

An Inspection of the Registery of Voters Ordered—Governor Wells Protests Against it.

NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—Mr. W. Atterson, special agent of the Government to inquire into the condition of the Southern affairs, left yesterday afternoon after a short stay. It is understood that his opinion of the Freedmen's Bureau is that it is an unnecessary burden to the Government.

The Provost Marshal has ordered an inspection of the city registery of voters with a view to strike from the rolls the names of certain persons, charged with certain acts of disloyalty against the President's amnesty proclamation. Of those who, in 1862, registered themselves as enemies of the United States, it would strike off one-fifth of the registered voters of the city. Governor Wells protests against this as an interfering with the established State law. If the Provost Marshal persists, Wells will appeal to the President.

How the Pennsylvania Railroad Accident Occurred.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—A dispatch from Lancaster gives the following explanation of the cause of the railroad accident which occurred Yesterday evening as the day express train going east on the Pennsylvania railroad was within four miles of this city, an axle of the third car broke, part of which struck the bottom of the car in the first end, and tore out part of the bottom, precipitating the occupants of three seats on each side on the ground, and they were run over by the wheels of the rear trucks. Eight persons were killed outright, and another died some hours afterward.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Public Lands Taken up in Michigan.

Gen. Anson G. McCook Appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, October 15.

Public Lands.

Nearly four thousand acres of public lands were taken up last month at the lower Michigan Land Office, with bounty land warrants and Agricultural College scrip.

Appointment.

Brevet Brigad

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1865.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS ELECT.

Hon. GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, Member of Congress elect from the Twenty-fourth District, died at his residence in Monongahela City, Washington county, on Friday evening, from chronic dysentery. Mr. LAWRENCE was one of the most prominent leaders of the National Union party in the State. His political life commenced, we believe, with his election to the Pennsylvania Legislature, of which he was an able and honored member, and at one time he held the responsible position of Speaker of the House. In 1861 he was the contesting candidate with Judge CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver, who died some ten days ago, for the Union nomination for Congress from the Twenty-fourth District, comprised of Beaver, Greene, Lawrence and Washington counties. He received the nomination, and defeated his opponent, JESSE LAZEAR, by a majority of 1,615 votes in the District. Some months since, Mr. LAWRENCE was attacked by the illness which proved fatal to him, but no apprehensions were felt until within a short time of his death. On Tuesday last, he was visited by Dr. SMITH, of Fayette county, who found him much prostrated, but hopeful of ultimate restoration to health. The Doctor left him, as he thought, in an improving condition, but his illness seems to have suddenly changed, and it caused his death as stated. Mr. LAWRENCE was a man of excellent ability, was thoroughly versed in the political affairs of the country; was an able and eloquent orator; of warm, impulsive and fast friendship, and the possessor of pure and noble qualities which make up the upright citizen and faithful representative. His immediate constituents will feel his loss keenly, while Pennsylvania has been deprived, in his death, of a representative who would have reflected credit upon the State.

RECENT UTTERANCES BY THE PRESIDENT.

Next to the result of the October elections, the addresses made by President JOHNSON, one to the negro regiment which complimented him with a call at the White House, the other to the South Carolina delegation, headed by Mr. WARDLAW, have afforded the greatest gratification to the public. The negroes he recognized as his "countrymen" and "friends," and his address to them disclosed all that the country ought to seek to know concerning the bent of the President's purpose relative to their "status" and rights.

The South Carolina gentlemen came to ask for the pardon of JEFF. DAVIS and Governor MAGRATH. They did not carry away the document in their pockets,—"on the contrary quite the reverse." The gentlemen, when they retired, must have been impressed with the conviction that ANDREW JOHNSON still holds to the doctrine that "treason must be made odious and traitors punished,"—that though a gallant gentleman, Mrs. JEFF. had failed to overwhelm him. Whatever else they retained of recollection concerning the interview, the following words must have rung in their ears as they descended the White House steps:

"If treason has been committed it ought to be determined by the highest tribunal, and the fact declared, even if clemency should come in afterwards."

"There is a public judgment that must be met."

We take this to mean, that JEFF. DAVIS and some other leaders will be tried, and that after conviction, if ever, will be the time to talk about clemency. The country will thank President JOHNSON for these words. They are precisely what it waited for.

Judging even from the tame reports we have of the interview, the bearing of the President was all that the most exacting could wish to have had it. He was firm without arrogance, kind without yielding too much, conciliatory yet, merciful yet faithful to the grand fact that treason had deluged the land with blood.

The verdict of the elections could not have been more opportunely or more faithfully recorded. The language of both addresses was in happy accord with the matured loyal sentiment of the land, and the fact that in both instances the President gave it such timely and happy utterance, proves that he is ever alive to his duty and to the popular expectation.

CHICAGO MONEY MATTERS.

We are under the impression that, financially things are pretty blue just at present in "the Continental Center." The following "stand from under" notification we find in the financial column of the *Republican*, of Saturday morning:

"The demand for money was somewhat checked today by the indisposition of quite a number of banks to make any further advances on produce shipped, unless for immediate shipment. A large amount of money has been advanced on grain, and as there will soon be a heavy demand for capital to finance the interest on beef and pork packers, the banks are about to call in their loans on grain, which it is to be hoped will cause larger shipments of wheat between this and the close of navigation. Rate of interests firm at 10 @ cent., and first-class paper can be negotiated at this rate."

The "wild cats," which have disguised themselves in the "National" garb, are "indisposed" to "make further advances," and the speculators must unload or go under. That the latter will be the fate of not a few, there is no doubt. It was only a few months ago that the papers of Chicago raised the cry of "wild cat" against the Pittsburgh banks, and the Board of Trade, which is the "Hub"—a little "shaky" at present, we conclude, voted them under the ban. We said at the time that it was a regular "wild cat" dodge, and so it turns out; for it is only by a system of "shinning" and "kiting," indicative of actual insolvency, we are told, that some of the Chicago banks made their last monthly statement. We suppose that they would be good ultimately, but to save trouble, people had better have as little to do with Chicago notes as possible. "Honors are easy."

HOW THE LATE SLAVE HOLDERS TAKE IT.

It surprises no thinking man that so great and sudden a social revolution as the slaveholders discover to have been effected during their foolish rebellion, should find them unprepared for it, and unable to comprehend all its bearings. They say that they accept it, but they say it with a look of bewilderment and uncertainty. There are many, no doubt, who understand the case, and with a wise philosophy embrace the condition, with a purpose to make the best of it. Such will hire laborers and cultivate their farms, and in five years be better off than they ever were before. Others, under a hereditary antipathy to free negroes, will sulk and sink, till they lose what little their rapacious Confederacy has left them. Some indicate a wish to improve the freed race, which no doubt, greatly needs improvement, after generations of exclusion from all means of attaining it. Others appear only anxious to get the negroes out of their sight.

There is a striking contrast between the views of late slaveholding and aristocratic politicians and those of common sense and humane men who have owned slaves. The lugubrious letter of KENNETH RAYNER, a North Carolina politician, exhibits the views of his class. He has never seen the colored people in any better condition, he says, than as slavery. He wants the Government, now that it has freed them, to take them away, and put them somewhere else than in the South. He is sure that the whites and blacks cannot live together. He knows that the negro will not work except upon compulsion. He declares that fifteen per cent. of them—some, he says, place it at twenty-five per cent.—have died already since they were freed. He wants the Dutch, the Irish, or even the Yankees to come and work the plantations, rather than the negroes. He does not, although praising himself immeasurably as a "good master," express a sentiment or feeling of concern about the welfare of the colored race, or its future destiny.

In happy contrast with this strain, is the following serious, dignified and humane sentiment of a different class of slaveholders:

"They state further, that in consenting an abandonment of their right of property in the slaves, they do not wish to be considered as having abandoned all interest in their present and future welfare. If the slaves are to be secured their freedom by the United States Government, they desire it shall be on such terms as shall make their freedom as valuable to them as can be consistent with the rights of their late owners, and the peace, prosperity and well-being of the whole community. To this end they ask that a competent agent of the President's Bureau be sent to each nation, with instructions to provide for and exercise proper control over the freedman."

This comes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the principal chief of the Choctaw nation, and the Governor of the Chickasaw nation of civilized and christianized Indians. Look on this picture and on that.

SAD BEREAVEMENT.

It will be seen by our telegraphic dispatches, that by the accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Saturday afternoon, the family of our fellow-citizen, the Hon. JAMES P. BARR, has been suddenly plunged into great affliction. Mrs. BARR was among the killed. She parted with her family in this city last Thursday to go eastward, and at the time of the accident was on her way from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. It is very gratifying to us, as it must be to the friends of the family, to speak of Mrs. B. as one who was an exemplary woman, a Christian lady, an affectionate wife and a dutiful mother. We understand that a family of ten children are left to mourn her sudden departure from this life, some of them of very tender years. The condolence of the whole community may tend to soften the stroke by which Mrs. BARR's fireside has been desolated, it cannot fill the terrible void. Those who were intimately acquainted with the family, knew Mrs. BARR as an amiable, gentle lady, a warm hearted neighbor—a womanly woman. Her loss will be mourned by a large circle of surviving friends. While we congratulate Mr. BARR on his personal safety, we sympathise deeply with him in this hour of his severe trial and deep sorrow.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

The receipts of oil at Pittsburgh, since the opening of navigation in March last, amount to 583,888 barrels. These receipts are in excess of those for the corresponding time last year. The price per barrel has averaged about eight dollars.

CHINA.—We lately laid before the readers of the COMMERCIAL an interesting statement of the condition of education among the Chinese, and of the profound interest which the Government and people of China have for ages taken in the subject. That their style of education is different from that of the newer western nations is most true, but no people give their own more consideration than the people of "the Central Flowery Kingdom," as they designate their land.

It is stated, we understand, by Mr. BURLINGAME, recently returned from that country, that the Government has modified its laws in regard to emigration, and that the effect will be the traveling abroad of a higher class of the Chinese, and such as hitherto have been prohibited from leaving the country. Another interesting fact—suggestive of progress in China—is, that our standard work on international law, by Mr. WHEATON, has been translated into Chinese, and is esteemed of great value and authority by the magnates of the empire.

THE Democratic press is amazingly slow in obtaining returns of the late elections. Thus the Boston *Post*, which usually is quite alive to what is going on, has got no further than the following:

"Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa continue to exhibit great Democratic gains. In Ohio not less than seventy five thousand. In Pennsylvania the vote will be close, while Iowa is doubtful. The people are moving, and in 1866 they will come with a rush that will restore all the States to harmonious action in the Union."

We think "the people" have moved, and in a way that admits no doubt about the "rush" in 1866.

COLONEL JACQUES.—Mrs. H. A. CASTLE writes to the Chicago *Tribune*, to request that "the acquittal" of Col. JACQUES should be announced. This is the first time we have heard of it. The Louisville papers are silent on the subject, and we must be permitted to think the statement of Mrs. C. "needs confirmation."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

An unknown young man, supposed from his incoherent utterance to be on his way South to get married, was accidentally shot by a hunter, while standing on the platform of the cars as they passed through East Bristol, Tennessee. He died in the house of Mrs. Mary Goss, at that place, leaving valuable baggage and jewelry, and $1,500 in money, which the friends are desired to identify and reclaim.

General John E. Mulford, agent on the part of the United States for the exchange of prisoners, is about to make a most important report to the Secretary of War and Lieutenant General Grant touching the interests of the two worlds in ferring out the criminals, and have discovered that there is a large gang of them, including several of the Jacob Thompson merchants of the country. All the dies and money in possession of the prisoners were secured.

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has been declared by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, payable 16th inst.

The election in Colorado under the lately adopted State Constitution will occur on Tuesday, November 14th, and the Union-Republican Convention, to nominate candidates, will be held at Denver on the 16th inst. Announcements are plenty, and wire-pulling the order of the day. Hon. James M. Cavanaugh, former member of Congress from Minnesota, announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress on a platform of his own.

The official return published in Paris shows that from the beginning of the season, on the 1st of October to the end of August last, the number of manufactories in operation prodiring data from last-cited month, was eighty-eight and ninety-eight—thirty-two more than at the corresponding date of last year. The quantity of sugar made was 194,011 tons, and, adding unrefined hand, and entries, the total to be disposed of was 169,192 tons, which was 42,795 more than at the end of August, 1864.

A railroad company in Michigan has lately made application to the Freedmen's Bureau for four hundred negro laborers, to be employed in the construction of a new line of road in that State. They offer to pay such laborers eighty-seven and a half cents per day, and board them.

Two physicians in the town of Shiloh, Randolph county, Illinois, purchased, last week, a quantity of calomel from a druggist in Chester, and administered it to some forty of their patients. As subsequently appeared, that excessive sublimate was mixed with the calomel. At last accounts several persons had died from the effects of the poison, and several others were not perfectly safe.

The United States steamer Rhode Island and the iron steamer Hornet will proceed immediately from the Washington navy yard to Havana, and will bring from thence the famous steamer Stonewall. The President's excursion in the Rhode Island will be postponed till the return of the expedition. The Hornet was built in London in 1863, for the Confederate navy. She is a most superb vessel, fitted up in the most luxurious style.

A resident of Union county, Ill., has two hundred acres of fine cotton, which he fears will be lost for want of laborers to pick it, as a large number of the inhabitants are at the present time sick. He wishes to hire colored help from Cairo to secure the crop, but fears he will not be permitted to do so unless protected by the authorities, as the people in that section are opposed to the introduction of colored laborers.

The camel experiment is again to be tried on the plains by an "Overland Camel Company." The camels are to be imported from Algeria, and will do some of the heavy transportation to our fellow-citizens in the wilds. They can travel on roads impracticable to wagons, and in the mountain passes, as well as on the plains, and will be for years of immense utility.

An agonizing story is told of a vain New York young lady, who, dissatisfied with her good, but irregular teeth, had fifteen of them pulled out to make room for a new and false set. In vain the dentist wished to spare her eye teeth. She would have them out. Nervous prostration followed the operation and she died a victim to fashion. What is adding to reliable, well leaving the set of false teeth she had ordered uncalled for.

The Sandusky *Register* of Tuesday says: From six to seven tons of grapes are being daily shipped from this city to different parts of the country. We are not aware what amounts are shipped from the Islands to lake shore cities and towns, but doubt not the amount is nearly as great as that shipped from this city. A great many grape men are unwilling to ship at present prices, and are pressing the grapes into wine. The steamer Island Queen took two one thousand gallon casks to Kelley's Island yesterday.

GENERAL BANKS writes, under date of Boston, October 9: "I am in favor of granting the right of suffrage to colored men. I believe this measure to be necessary to the settlement of the affairs of this country, and have full confidence that it will be adopted."

Secretary Welles recently told the editor of the Hartford *Press* that if Mr. Johnson was at home, and a private citizen, he would favor negro suffrage in Tennessee. Senator Doolittle's account of the President's views is to the effect that he should desire that each Southern State should strike out all constitutional restrictions upon colored suffrage, and that the Legislature should be empowered to extend from time to time, the rights of suffrage to certain superior classes of the colored people, such as those who had performed the military service, who had for a long time been heads of families, and supported them by their own industry, and who had demonstrated by their moral and intellectual fitness to exercise the right of suffrage.

The New York *Commercial* states that the current of business is placing Chicago and Cincinnati largely in debt to the East.

Can Shares of National Banks be Taxed?

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York, according to reports from Albany, has reversed, on appeal in January, in judgment of the Supreme Court, and decided that shares in National Banks are taxable by State authority, although the capital is invested in Government bonds. The point adjudged is, that although Government securities are not taxable in the hands of individuals, yet when they are assigned to a National Bank, and used as the basis of banking, the tax is upon the new use, and not upon the securities. The effect of the decision will be to establish a uniform rule, and place the Albany banks on an equality with other banks, although New York and other localities the shares had been omitted from the assessment rolls. The cases will be removed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is expected that a final decision of this vexed question will be obtained at the next December term.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Nashville *Press and Times* denies, authoritatively, the statement of the Nashville correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, that "at the last session of the Tennessee Legislature a bill was prepared granting the right of suffrage to negroes;" and that "this bill was endorsed and recommended by Governor Brownlow, and forwarded to President Johnson for approval," who replied, "Stop it! stop it!" He says "the Governor endorsed no such measure to the President, and received no such reply."

A VOICE FROM THE CABINET.

Pres't Johnson and His Policy.

The National Finances--The Future.

SPEECH FROM SEC'Y McCULLOCH.

The friends and neighbors of Secretary McCULLOCH gave him a banquet on the occasion of his visit to his home, in Fort Wayne, last week. It took place on the evening of the 11th, and it was an exceedingly agreeable affair. The distinguished Secretary, after the cloth had been removed, was welcomed in a speech by P. P. BAILEY, Esq. The response of the Secretary was extremely happy, in its allusions to his early days in Indiana—in Fort Wayne—the changes wrought by time, and more particularly by the dwindling numbers of those who commenced with him the journey of life. The distinguished Secretary eloquently referred to the struggle which the nation had gone through —the strain on Republican institutions, and to the glorious results. He referred at considerable length and discriminatingly to Mr. LINCOLN, to his sad taking off, and paid a touching tribute to his memory—coming finally to speak of ANDREW JOHNSON, his successor. From this point we give the speech of Secretary McCULLOCH entire, and we know our readers will thank us for thus filling our over-crowded columns:

But you will expect, perhaps, that I say something of his late Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and under any other circumstances, I should not feel at liberty to make any particular allusion to the President of the United States, holding as I do the office of Cabinet. But knowing that many of you, my townsmen and neighbors, have been of the opinion that the settlement of the great questions which would necessarily come up for settlement at the close of the war would require the full play of the Chief Magistrate a prudence or wisdom and a broader statesmanship than was required during its continuance, and that not a few have been disposed to think that Mr. Johnson might be unequal to the prodigious work that has been devolved upon him. I feel constrained to say that there is, in my judgment, no ground for apprehension on this subject. Trying and difficult as is his situation, Mr. Johnson is master of it. He possesses, in an eminent degree, the qualities that fit him for the Presidency at the present time. A Southern man, thoroughly acquainted with the effects of slavery upon society, he knows how to deal with Southern men in their present circumstances. Ardently attached to Tennessee, the love which he bears to his State is entirely subordinate to that which he bears to the Union. Jealous of State rights, he is equally jealous of the rights of the General Government. A radical and uncompromising enemy of nullification, secession, and every form of disloyalty, he is equally an enemy to any measures which, in his judgment, are calculated, by depriving the States of their just rights under the Constitution, to convert the General Government into a despotism. Raised in slave States, and until recently a slaveholder, he has never had any love for slavery, and has always been the opponent of the aristocracy that was based upon it. By nature and by education, he is just the man to meet the great work of re-establishing the Federal authority over the recently rebellious States. And he has taken hold of this work with a devotion, an energy and a prudence that promise the best results.

He is a man, also, of excellent judgment and great singleness of purpose. Honest himself, he expects honesty in others. Although long in public life, and a leading politician of his own school, he is in no sense a partisan. Unassuming in manners, he is yet self-possessed and dignified. He listens to the advice of those whom he selects for his confidence, but acts upon his own convictions, and generally according to his first impressions. With great decision of character, he is very cautious in forming his opinions and in his adherence to principle and duty, he is a man of kindly and generous emotions. Having by his own indomitable energy fought his way up from a low to a high estate, he is in hearty sympathy with those who are struggling the same upward path. He is, in a word, a clear headed, upright, energetic, self relying statesman; a dignified, courteous and kind hearted gentleman. His administration will be characterized by all the force and energy and independence of Jackson's, with the added element of Christian charity.

Under his direction the great work of re-establishing civil government at the South under the Federal Constitution is going rapidly forward. The question now seems, according to the opinion of many at the North, whose opinions are entitled to great consideration, I know, all that can be done with wisdom and safety for the South's policy; that many are of the opinion that by their ordinance of secession the rebellious States had ceased to be States under the Constitution; that no power should be done by the Executive in aid of the restoration of their State governments until Congress had determined on what terms they should be restored to the Union which they had voluntarily abandoned and attempted to destroy; that as the people of those States had appealed to the sword and been subjugated by the sword, they should be governed by the sword until the war-making power of the Government, called the war power of construction; that no State that had passed ordinances of secession should be admitted again into the Union unless in its preliminary proceedings all men, irrespective of race, color or previous condition, and without provisions in its Constitution for the absolute enfranchisement of the negro. Some even go further than this, and contend that the right to vote is the right of all rebels and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the national debt.

These are not, I apprehend, the views of a respectable minority. I know that they are not the views of a majority of the loyal people of the country. The better opinion is that the States which attempted to secede never ceased to be States in the Union; that all their acts of secession were null and void; that during the progress of the revolt the exercise of the Federal authority was thereby suspended, and that the only question was a moment when the allegiance of the people of the insurrectionary States was not due to the Government and the laws of the Government, to be restored to its authority over them, and extend protection to those who require it. When the rebellion was overcome, the so-called Confederate States resumed all state governments which had been formed in opposition to the Federal authority, and which had only been a nominal existence, and the people who had been subject to them left, for the time being, without any organization whatever.

The term of office of the Federal officers had expired or the offices had become vacant by the treason of those who held them. There were no civil or inferior officers, no competent Federal judges, and no organized State authority. Not a single post office was in existence, as no State authority was regarded. When the Confederacy collapsed, all the rebel State Governments came to an end, above all, republican ones, as there were no persons holding civil office at the South by the authority of any legitimate Government.

Now Congress meets at all times a perfect unit among men, and as it was especially so at the South, where violence and lawlessness had full sway, the question to be decided by the President was simply this: Are the people at the South to be held under military rule until Congress shall act upon the question, and shall immediate measures be taken by the executive to restore to them civil governments?

After mature consideration, the President concluded it to be his duty to adopt the latter course, and I am satisfied sufficiently apparent that

Military rule will not be in demand by the people of the United States one moment longer than there is an absolute necessity for it.

Such an army as would have been requisite for the Government of the people of the South, as a subjugated people, until Congress might prescribe the terms on which they could be restored to the Union, would have been too severe a burden upon our industrial operations, and too expensive for the present condition of the Treasury. The President has therefore gone to work to restore the Union by the act, for, from necessity of the case, of a portion of those who have been recently in arms to overthrow it.

The experiment may be regarded as a dangerous one, but it will be proved, I apprehend, to have been a judicious one. Never was a people so disgusted with the work of their own hands as were the great mass of the people of the South (even before the collapse of the rebellion) with the government which was attempted to be set up by the overthrow of the Government of their forefathers. Never were a people so completely subjugated as the people of the rebel States. I have met a great many of those whom the President is using in his reconstruction policy, and they have impressed me favorably. I believe them to be honest in taking the amnesty oath, and in their pledges of fidelity to the Constitution and the Union. Slavery has perished —this all acknowledge—and with it has gone down the doctrine of secession. State Sovereignty has been disposed of by the sword, and the work of reduction is commenced and carried on resolutely but carefully and prudently, we will reach it probably without serious embarrassment to legitimate business. If not we shall have a brief period of hollow and seductive prosperity, resulting in wide spread bankruptcy and disaster.

There are other objections to the present inflationist policy, viz., creating that temptation to speculate, by converting the business of the country into gambling, and seriously diminishing the labor of the country. This is always the effect of excessive circulation. The kind of gambling which it produces is not confined to the stock and produce boards, where the very terms which are used by the operators indicate the nature of the transactions, but it is spreading through our towns and into the rural districts.

Men are apparently getting rich while morality languishes, and the productive industry of the country is being diminished. Good morals in business, and sober, persevering industry, if not at a discount, are considered too old fogyish for the present times. But I feel that this is not the occasion for preaching, and perhaps I ought to apologize for the train of remarks into which I have been led.

But, while I feel anxious about the present inflation, and its effects upon the business and morals of the country, I am not of that by wise legislation, we shall escape a financial collapse, and I am confident that a grand future is before the United States.

I am hopeful that the currency may be brought up to the specie standard, and that other financial troubles which have in all countries followed protracted and expensive wars, will disappear in the course of some years, we are led to the conclusion that our people have a latent power that always manifests itself when required, and that is never so equal to any emergency. I have faith sir, that as we have, to the astonishment of the world, raised immense armies, larger I apprehend than any single nation ever brought into the field, and met the enormous expenses of the war without borrowing from other nations, we shall also be able to meet financial crises to find our currency and interest bearing notes, bring back the business to a specie standard and place the country on the most safe and stable and satisfactory basis. If we do this, we shall accomplish what the soundest thinkers in Europe have considered an impossibility, and that is that our people but the free and enterprising people of the United States, occupying the grandest country in the world, could accomplish.

But should we be disappointed in these hopeful expectations, and be unable to carry out the system upon the basis of paper money; should prices still further advance and speculation be still further stimulated, and the crash which must follow, be more disastrous, more wide spread and hard times, the great destiny of this country and this Government will not be affected.

The United States enjoy the best portion of the temperate zone of a continent, stretching out its arms to Europe on the one side, and Asia on the other, and producing nearly everything necessary for the subsistence and comfort of the race. If cotton be king, he is, thank God, confined to a small portion of the earth's surface, his capital be but in this great valley of the Mississippi.

This nation has within itself everything that is needed to make it the greatest among the family of nations. Coal and iron in inexhaustible supplies and indestructible supply. Mountains and valleys rich enough in gold and silver to furnish the world, for all time, with what may be needed for the circulation and ornament of the race. If cotton be king, he is, thank God, confined to a small portion of the earth's surface, his capital be but in this great valley of the Mississippi.

This nation has within itself everything that is needed to make it the greatest among the family of nations. Coal and iron in inexhaustible supplies and indestructible supply. Mountains and valleys rich enough in gold and silver to furnish the world, for all time, with what may be needed for the circulation and ornament of the race. Copper and lead and other minerals are in no less abundance. A soil of wonderful fertility, a climate salubrious and genial above all, republican and free institutions and an energetic and again united people.

We have, it is true, sir, difficult questions growing out of the war yet to be settled, but I have an abiding confidence that all will be settled as they come up for settlement, in such manner as will strengthen the Union, and add to our national renown. The labor question will be settled, I apprehend, in such a way that there be no outside interference, it will not. I apprehend, be a very difficult one; on the contrary, it is quite likely to be a self adjusting one. The planter needs the labor of his former slaves, and the high price of cotton will enable him to pay liberally for it. The colored people will soon learn that freedom from slavery does not necessarily imply idleness. The interests of the two races will not long be antagonistic. The whites will need the labor of the blacks and the blacks will need employment. They will be willing to get to be apprehended from the unwillingness of the latter to labor for a support from an indisposition on the part of the former to pay for it. Like all other economical questions, it will be settled by the necessities and the laws of trade.

Fortunately for the solution of this question, and the well-being of laboring men generally, capital is not so much in demand. Less capital is required in this country, with its cheap lands which are within the reach of all industrial pursuits, than in almost any other.

There is no part of the world where labor is more needed than in the Southern States, nor where it will command a better price. The rebellion has taught the South will, I doubt not, be satisfactorily arranged in due time, for the best interests of all concerned.

But I will not longer trespass upon your patience. Accept, again, my thanks for your courtesy, and for the attention you have given to my desultory remarks.

THE ELECTION NEWS IN WASHINGTON.—A Washington letter says: There is much rejoicing in Republican circles over the news from Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is supposed that New York will follow the good example. Mr. Johnson's friends claim that the elections which have taken place settle two things—first, that the people approve the wisdom and policy proved by the people; and, secondly, that the people have no confidence in the opposition party.

MARRIED:

GRAFF—CUMMINS.—On Thursday, October 12th, by the Rev. Father Hickey, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Mr. JAS. W. GRAFF to Miss ALICE, only daughter of John Cummins, all of this city. No cards.

DIED:

HOYT—On Saturday, the 14th inst., at half-past two o'clock P. M., Mrs. SARAH HOYT, relict of William Hoyt, deceased, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Briggs, No. 176, Fourth street. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Services at St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

BARR—On Saturday last, of injuries received by the late railroad accident at Lancaster, Pa., Mrs. ANN E. BARR, aged 39 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, James P. Barr, Stevenson street, opposite the Mercy Hospital. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

By the use of

NEUTRAL SULPHATE OF LIME.

The best and most reliable article, put up in packages sufficient for one barrel. Sold wholesale and retail at

McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
85 Market street, near Fifth street,
85 Market street, near Fifth street.

Also, the finest Indigo; best Soda Ash; pure Pine Tar, and the finest stock of Medicinal Liquors in the city. When in need of drugs or medicines, be sure to go the above named house, and you will get none but the best articles. oct10

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. Edward A. Wilson's Prepared Prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.

The Remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet containing the original Prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
cor. of Market street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Price of the Remedy is $3. Samples furnished free of charge. Sent by mail anywhere by JOSEPH FLEMING, on receipt of $3 25. oct16-3t

STEAM GUAGES, &c.

ASHCROFT'S Gauges, Low Water Detectors Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guage. Eastman's and other approved Guages.

Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.

Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.

CHARLES MAGGI,
my2-1y-M.W.F Agent for the above, 113 Third st.

SUGAR.

50 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
50 do. Porto Rico sugar.
50 bbls. crushed Sugar.
50 do. granulated and powdered Sugar.
20 do. extra C do.
50 do. A and B yellow Sugar. For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
oct7 corner Irwin and Liberty streets.

STARCH.

50 boxes Oswego Corn Starch.
50 do do pure do.
50 do do Silver Gloss Starch.
50 do Madison Gloss Starch. For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
oct7 corner of Irwin and Liberty streets.

FIFTY DOZEN

Gum Suspenders,

LESS THAN NEW YORK PRICES,

—AT THE—

GREAT SALE OF GOODS,

AT COST AND UNDER, AT

McClelland's Auction Rooms,

55 FIFTH STREET.

THE ENTIRE STOCK of DRY GOODS and SHOES

CLOSING OUT AT AND BELOW COST.

se6

NOTIONS.

MEN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
WOMEN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
CHILDREN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
KNIT WOOLEN GOODS,
KNITTING YARNS,
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,
RIBBONS,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
SPOOL THREADS,
PATENT THREADS.

A Full Assortment of the Above Goods,

AT POPULAR PRICES, AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

81 WOOD ST.

se25

SYRUP.

50 bbls. Lovering's Syrup for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
oct7 corner Irwin and Liberty streets.

100 CADDIES QUARTER POUND Lump, pure Virginia Tobacco, made in Richmond. For sale by
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
oct12 corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. L. YOUNG,

Architect and Superintendent,

Office 126 Fourth street,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Plans and specifications furnished, estimates made, &c., &c. oct5-3m

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale, 246 acres of land, situated 7 miles north-west of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, and 3 miles north of Damascus Station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. Two-thirds of which is cleared and under good cultivation; there are on the premises a two story brick dwelling house, barn, sheep house and other out buildings; also a young apple orchard and other fruit trees. This farm is located in a pleasant and healthy section and is specially adapted for stock and grazing purposes, being amply supplied with never failing springs of water. Terms of payment made easy.

For further information apply to the subscriber residing ½ mile east of Salem.

ELI FAWCETT.

oct16-2w

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers

No. 75 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Dealers in all kinds of Government Securities, Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchanges, &c., &c.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency.

Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made in all parts of the United States, on most favorable terms. Orders executed with dispatch for everything in the business at the New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Brokers' Board, strictly on commission. oct16-2t

125 HDS. P. R. & CUBA SUGARS.

350 bbls. Refined Sugars.
250 " Molasses.
250 " assorted brands Syrup.
2250 bags Rio Coffee.
50 matts Java Coffee.
175 half chests Young Hiap, Oolong and Japan Teas.
200 packages assorted Chewing Tobacco.
125 " " Smoking do.
200 boxes Candles.
10 bbls. winter bleached Whale Oil.
10 " Tanners' Oil.
10 " pure Pine Tar.
50 bags Mar. hall's fine Dairy Salt.

In store and for sale by
SHRIVER & LAZEAR,
No. 27 and 29 Smithfield street, corner Second.
oct6-1w

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

oct16-6m

BRASS WORK FOR

Water Gas and Steam.

Plumbers' Materials,

A large and well selected stock of

Pumps, Copper and Iron Bath Tubs and Sinks, Upright Boilers, Closets, Earthenware, Tools, &c.

Our Prices are low and Terms liberal.

Sole agents for KNOWLES & SIBLEY'S

Independent Steam Pump.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

167 SMITHFIELD STREET,

oct5-tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office, No. 31 Fifth street, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1865,

from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.
oct14-td

STRAYED OR STOLEN—

From Sharpsburg, on Wednesday night last, Oct. 11, A SORREL HORSE,

seven years old, long tail and light blind foot. Also, a GRAY MARE, eleven or twelve years old, having a saddle and collar mark. Whoever will return the same to JACOB SHUTT, Sharpsburg, shall receive information where they can be found, or will be liberally rewarded. oct13-3t

FARMER'S

FOREST WINE BITTERS.

30 cases very superior, 8 years old, Forest Wine Bitters, warranted genuine, in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
se30 221 and 223 Liberty street.

JUST OPENED

THIS DAY.

NEW SILKS,
IRISH POPLINS,
LINSEYS,
CASHMERES,
MERINOS,
REPS,
DELAINES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
PARAMETTAS,
ALPACCAS,
TABLE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE COVERS,
PIANO COVERS,
QUILTS,
TOWELS, &c.

The above are the choicest goods ever seen in this city.

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

No. 59 Market st.

oct4

1865. FALL. 1865.

I. E. WALRAVEN.

MASONIC HALL,

719 Chesnut street, Philadelphia,

HAS NOW OPEN HIS

FALL IMPORTATION

OF

Curtain Materials,

The most elegant assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, and selected by him personally in the best European markets, consisting in part of

FRENCH BROCATELLES,
SATIN DAMASKS,
SILK TERRY,
PLAIN SATIN,
SMYRNA CLOTH,
COTELINE,
PLAIN WOOL REP,
STRIPED FRENCH TERRY,
SATIN DE LAINE,
WOOL DAMASK,
PERIN CLOTH,
PLAIN TERRY,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
PIANO COVERS,
TABLE COVERS,
MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES, with Attached Cornices, all styles, at

WALRAVEN'S,

719 Chesnut street,
Philadelphia, October 9, 1865. oct12-1m

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per Line. *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* forty cents.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—A good house for a good tenant, Allegheny preferred. Address
oct3-tf C. C., Commercial office.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—By McMullen & Bro., of McKeesport, two BOOT MAKERS. Good workmen will find steady employment. The highest wages will be paid. Apply immediately to McMULLEN & BRO., Merchant Tailors, McKeesport, Pa. oct14-6t

WANTED—A Salesman in a Wholesale Clothing House in Philadelphia, one who can control a Pennsylvania and Ohio near trade, can receive good inducements from January 1st, 1866. For particulars, address "A," box 802, Philadelphia Post Office. oct6-1w

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—A Good Second Hand desk, pretty large. Address box 99. Postoffice with police and description. oct6-tf

WANTED—CANVASSERS.

WANTED—Agents to canvass throughout Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, for a work, just out, entitled "Sherman and his Campaigns." Agents now at work are meeting with unparalleled success. For particulars address H. PHILLIS, 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. oct10-6t-eod

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Agents to Sell "The U. S. Political Manual," giving Political History of the United States, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Articles of Confederation, Lives of all the Ex Presidents, with good portrait of each; also of the Cabinet Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court, Electoral votes for each election, statistics proclamations, brief history of the War, &c., &c. Every voter should have a copy. A rare chance give a to agents. English edition, $1 25; German, $1 50. Sample copies sent free on receipt of price. Address, ASHER, ADAMS & KENWORTHY, Cleveland, Ohio.

se30-1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,

7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter by
M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Palestine, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my31

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.—There will be sold

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1865.

TRADES MOVEMENTS.—In New York the carpenters and some other mechanics are holding meetings to bring about a reduction of the hours of labor from ten hours to eight hours a day. The mechanics say they could do as much work in the shorter period as they now do. Reductions in the prices of labor of many kinds have taken place within a few months past, and the men have usually accepted the diminished rates. Demands for increased wages nearly reaching the highest prices that were paid last year, have recently been made, however, by the men of some of the trades. A rise was this week conceded in shipbuilders' wages, and the sums most of the employers have agreed to pay are four dollars a day for "old" work, and four dollars and a quarter a day for new work. Shipjoiners have always received larger compensation comparatively than other mechanics. Journeymen shoemakers have demanded an increase of twenty-five per cent. in their wages, and the employers, who met to consider the demand, resolved that it was exorbitant, but that an increase of fifteen per cent. would be fair. The shoemakers have not decided to accept the offer.

THE EIGHT HOUR RULE.—The St. Louis *Democrat* proposes as an offset to the Eight Hour Rule, for which mechanics are contending, the "piece system." We quote: There are many instances in which this method cannot be applied, but generally it is admissable. It gives to fast workmen the advantages to which they have a right, and to the industrious the same privileges. If one man requires more relaxation than another, he can take it. An independence is thus established—a self-regulating movement—which have always been found mutually beneficial to all parties. There is more energy displayed, more of ambition and manliness, with fewer inciting causes for strikes and reforms.

A New York letter says: Our Irish friends here are complaining that their letters have been opened by British officials, with a view, as is supposed, of discovering Fenianism in them. Indubitable proofs of the fact that the mails are thus tampered with, it is said, will be forwarded at once to Washington, in the expectation that our Government will remonstrate against it. That is the talk, this afternoon, at the Fenian headquarters. I may add, as another item of interest, that the reported arrest, in Dublin, of Mr. Patrick J. Meehan, editor of the *Irish American*, of this city, turns out incorrect. A supposed conspirator, of the same name, had been taken into custody, but not the New York Meehan.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The announcements of national banks still being established should not be construed to mean that any new banks are actually being authorized, except in a few cases in the South. The announcements of new national banks now refer to banks which were authorized months ago, but whose certificates have been withheld until they have complied with the provisions of the banking law, which requires that their circulation shall not exceed at the maximum ninety per cent of their capital. The bank note circulation of the country is therefore slowly decreasing, as most of these State banks had a circulation far in excess of their capital.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and fancy Goods Dealers.

A. I. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.

THOMAS BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Ag'ts.

oc29-1y

RAILROADS.

1865 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

TWELVE TRAINS DAILY.

On and after MONDAY, October 16th, trains will leave Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 3:50 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE MAIL, daily, except Sunday, at 7:50 a. m., stopping only at Greensburg, Latrobe, Blairsville Branch, Johnstown, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Tyrone, Lewistown Junction, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Downingtown at Harrisburg direct connections are made for Baltimore, Washington and New York.

MAIL ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 11:40 a. m., stopping at all regular Stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making connection with trains on Ebensburg and Cresson railroad and Hollidaysburg Branch railroad.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, Daily at 4:25 p. m., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by the Allentown route.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 4:35 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

FAST LINE, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 p. m., stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore, and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall' Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m.

Penn Accommodation 10:30 p. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 9:40 a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 3:35 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:05 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

Mail	1:20 a. m.
Fast Line	2:00 a. m.
First Wall Station Accommodation	6:35 a. m.
Penn Accommodation	7:30 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:30 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 a. m.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	12:30 p. m.
Baltimore Express	1:30 p. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:05 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	2:30 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6:00 p. m.
Altoona Accom. and Emigrant Train	10:30 p. m.
Wall's Station every Sunday, Pittsburgh	
at	12:30 p. m.

An agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot to take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office: No. 410 Penn street. Open day and night, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.

NOTICE—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding 100 dollars.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent,

At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station on Liberty and Washington streets. oct13

1865. PITTSBURGH, 1865.

Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA

STEUBENVILLE to
COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE,
INDIANAPOLIS,
ST. LOUIS,

and all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, October 9th, trains leave and arrive at the Union Depot as follows:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Express	2:10 A. M.	7:25 A. M.
Mail	7:00 "	3:00 P. M.
Express	2:45 P. M.	8:35 "
Steubenv'e Accommodation	4:30 "	10:00 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.

oc6-tf

1865 THE PITTSBURGH, 1865.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.,

AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May 18th, 1865, trains run as follows

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.		
Mail	7:00 a. m.		6:10 a. m.
For New Castle and Erie			6:10 a. m.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m. 3:30 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 50 p. m. 8:30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 3:45 m. and 9:00 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

N. R. Roch'r, N. C. Economy, Steubenville 06 a. m. 2:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 3:00 p. m. :50 a. m. :45 p. m. :00 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny:

F. W. & C. R. W. 7:15 a. m. 8:15 a. m. 10:25 a. m. 25 a. m. 4:50 p. m. 12:20 a. m.

& P. R. R. 9:10 a. m.

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny City.
my15 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Connellsville.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:55 a. m.	6:09 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Mail to McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
" "	6:45 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
" at Braddock's	7:00 a. m.	8:35 a. m.
" "	3:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to

A. J. SHANK, Agent.
W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

no30

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Engagement for six nights only of the great lyric artiste

MAD. SCHELLER

Who will make her first appearance before a Pittsburgh public in her wonderful personation of Pauline, supported by a most powerful cast.

THIS (Monday) EVENING will be performed the celebrated play of

LADY OF LYONS; or, LOVE AND PRIDE.

Dance.....Miss Jennie.

To conclude with

LOVE IN ALL CORNERS.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

JOHN G. SAXE,

MASONIC HALL,

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
October 16th and 17th, 1865.

LECTURE COMMITTEE:

J. R. BUTTERFIELD, STEPHEN WOODS,
T. M. BAYNE, H. RICHARD DAVIS,
J. M. GAZZAM, F. W. KENNEDY,
W. DWIGHT BELL,
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, President.
J. M. GAZZAM, Secretary. oc11-1w

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JAMES SEYMOUR,
(Late of the firm of Ross & Seymour,)
MACON, GEORGIA,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Offers his services in the purchase of cotton and wool, and respectfully solicits consignments of merchandize and produce. Refers to Richardson, Chattard & Co., and Andrew Buckhannon & Co., Louisville, Ky.

se23-1oc23

DANIEL WALLACE,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 353 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block,)
PITTSBURGH. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street. oc2-3m

B. F. QUIMBY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 11 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Special attention given to

Purchases of Produce, Highwines, &c.,

for shipment or holding on margin. Letters of inquiry will be promptly answered and market reports sent to correspondents desiring them. au11-1y

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all Farm Products.

☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Also, REFINED OILS.

Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.

☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fe4

GEORGE COLHOUN.....WM. B. EDWARDS

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.

Office, No. 38 WOOD STREET,
jy16-6m under St. Charles Hotel.

C. REITER.....J. A. GRAFF.

GRAFF & REITER,
Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures
Warehouse No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFER TO
J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
SHRIVER & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & RICKETSON, "
L. GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.
ap8—aug25-6m

MADISON STRATTON,.....THOS. G. POINTER,
HAMPTON J. CHENY,.....R. P. ROY.

STRATTON, POINTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of Cotton and Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Pig Iron, and Produce generally,

Nos. 9 and 10 Broad st., Nashville, Tenn.

Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances made on consignments.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., James Dalzell & Sons, Jones & Laughlins, Zug & Co.
Spang, Chalfant & Co., Painter & Sons,
Shoenberger & Co., Singer, Nimick & Co.,
Nimick & Co., David Crawford, Esq.,
Of Pittsburgh; and the bankers, merchants and citizens generally, of Nashville.

oc6-2m

ALEX. M'CLINTOCK'S
SAW-MILL,
(Successor to Robert Wrightman,)
LAWRENCEVILLE.
I am now prepared to furnish

Sawed Lumber & Bill Stuff for Buildings, Bridges, Deck Plank, Boat Siding, CLEAR DRY LUMBER for Pattern Making, Shingles, Nail Keys, Lath, Pailings Sawed Hickory for wagon purposes, and STEAMBOAT FENDERS.

All orders left at my office, corner of Mechanic st. and Allegheny River, or Box No. 182, Lawrenceville Postoffice, will be thankfully received and PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ALEX. McCLINTOCK.
Pittsburgh, August 23, 1865. au29-3m

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS,
Corner Third and Liberty streets.
oc3-3m

VINEGAR.

The subscriber having enlarged his VINEGAR WORKS, at his new Warehouse, No. 167 and 169 SECOND STREET, is now prepared promptly to fill orders,

A. BALLOU,
Office 170 Second street,
se23-3m Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Wholesale Dealers
—IN—
COTTON YARNS,
Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains,

BATTING,	WADDING,
TWINES,	WICKS,
COVERLET YARN,	GRAIN BAGS,
CORDAGE,	FANCY COVERLETS,
OIL CLOTHS,	FANCY BASKETS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c.
se22-6m

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,
Just Received,
A COMPLETE ASSSORTMENT OF
WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES;
LACE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS;
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS;
BONNET, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS;
EXTRA SILK BELTING—full line;
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS;
VELVET RIBBONS—all colors;
WHITE EDGE, SCARLET and BLACK VELVET RIBBONS;
NEW STYLE HAT VEILS;
THREAD AND LACE VEILS—full assortment;
BEAD ORNAMENTS AND SETS;
PEARL AND SILK BUTTONS;
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Full line FURNISHING GOODS for Ladies and Gents;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
FULL LINE HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
FINE ASSORTMENT ZEPHYRS AND YARNS;
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS GENERALLY AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
F. H. EATON,
NO. 17 FIFTH ST.
se27

FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Made to order at the
GREAT SHIRT EMPORIUM,
72 Fifth Street, Opposite Postoffice,
And sent by express to all parts of the country.
PERFECT FIT WARRANTED IN ALL CASES

MURDOCK & PUTNAM,
Successors to
T. S. ROBINSON & CO.
se30-1m—TuFeS

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & KAYSER'S
Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE EBERLE

Re-engagement of the celebrated artiste, Miss MOLLIE WILLIAMS.

Re-engagement of the celebrated comedian FELIX A. VINCENT, for six nights only.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 16th, the performance will commence with the much admired sensation, entitled the

HIDDEN HAND.

Capitola, (with song).....Miss Mollie Williams.
Dance.....Little Lizzie
To conclude with the roaring Irish farce of
PADDY MILES
Paddy Miles.....Felix A. Vincent.
Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

JOHN G. SAXE,

The distinguished Poet and Humorist, will lecture under the auspices of the Tennyson Club, at

MASONIC HALL,

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, October 16th and 17th.

SUBJECTS:

MONDAY—"Poetry and the Poets."
TUESDAY—"Yankee Land." A Humorous and patriotic Poem.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the Music and Drug Stores, and at the door.

Doors open at 7½. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. oc13-4t

H. ROHBOCK,
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Singing.

Communications left at the Pittsburgh Postoffice or at his residence, 79 Robinson street, Allegheny, will receive attention.

For sale very cheap, and long credit, a Chickering Piano. oc11-tf

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je28-1y

CLOTHING.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned are happy to inform all those who are in want of

CLOTHING,

Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers,
Ties, Scarfs, Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders, Socks,
Hats and Caps,

Of all descriptions, or any other article belonging to the line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

That they have just received a large and well selected stock of the above-mentioned articles, and are now offering the same at the

Lowest Cash Figures,

And at prices which defy competition. Goods sold there warranted as represented. Also just received,

A Large Stock of Overcoats,

Ranging in prices from $8 00 to $45 00. Call and examine their stock, which is open for the inspection of all.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
47 FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE THEATRE.
Branch: 29 St. Clair Street.
se28

WM. LADLAY.....OWEN BYRNE.

READY-MADE
CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS,
FROM $35 00 TO $45 00.
BUSINESS SUITS,
FROM $35 00 TO $50 00,
Made in the latest style and finest material.
NO. 52 ST. CLAIR ST.,
WM. LADLAY & CO.
oc11

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh
BOOK BINDING—Blank Books from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make
BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

NO. S. BRYAN.....NO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. [jy22

WM. A. McCLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET.
au21-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. jy6

STEEL & BAILEY,
Stock Brokers,
WILKINS HALL.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at	$2 and under,	2 cents per share.
Do do	$2 and up to $25,	1 per cent.
Do do	$25 and up to $100,	25 cts. pr. share.
Do do	$100 and over,	¼ of 1 per cent.

jy11

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my26-1y

FRENCH
VIOLET COPYING INK,
And WRITING FLUID,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
oc10 corner Wood and Third streets.

EGGS.—7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS, for sale by
GEORGE R. JONES & CO.,
my23 151 Water street.

DRY GOODS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have in store, and for sale at prices
AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES,
A very full and attractive stock of
NEW GOODS,
Comprising all that is new and desirable in
RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBRODERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADS' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS
A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.
Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP-STAIRS. se27

THREE CASES
English Chintzes,
At 31 cents per yard.
40 Dozen Extra Balmorals,
$2 12½ each.
HEAVY LINEN SHEETING,
50 Cents ⅞ Yard,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS
Very cheap.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $1 50 ⅞ YARD.
FRENCH REPS, MERINOS, MOHAIRS, all wool.
DELAINES AND DRESS GOODS,
Selling Low,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.

On hand, the celebrated Swans' Down
COTTON BATTING, FOR COMFORTS.
se19

J. A. W. ILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley.
se26 PITTSBURGH

J. M'ELROY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN T. SHANE

DRY GOODS.
FALL 1865!
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
No. 54 Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,

Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their
FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, AT
Low Prices, for Cash.

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS

In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of

FLANNELS,

Of the following and other well known brands, now in store:

FULLERTON'S,
BRADLEY'Z,
STEUBENVILLE,
THOMPSON,
WILDE'S.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,
A full line; also,
COTTON YARNS,
WOOLEN YARN,
BATTING AND BAGS.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se4-3m-MWaF

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE!
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many

EASTERN HOUSES,

And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK POEKSKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS.

Also a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.
jn10-tf

LITHOGRAPHERS.

LITHOGRAPHY.
The oldest and largest establishment in the West.
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street,
PITTSBURGH.

Among our facilities for elegant and expeditious work, we have all the latest improvements in Lithography, and while our work will compare favorably with steel engraving, the great difference in price is a strong inducement to give Lithography the preference.
KREBS & BRO.

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS.

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bonds, labels, circulars, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c., &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. se23-3m

J. B. DUFF & BRO.,
Practical Lithographers,
96 LIBERTY ST., COR. OF FERRY, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. se22-3m

PETROLEUM.

W. T. B. BROOKS.....A. H. CHENEY,
G. R. EASTERLY.....J. R. PEET.

BROOKS, PEET AND CO.,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
Oil and Oil Lands, Leases and Interests.
Office on Street leading to U. S. W'ell,
se30-1m PITHOLE CITY, PA.

TENANT FARM
OIL COMPANY.
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock	$150,000
Working Fund	25,000
Par Value of each Share	81 00

OFFICERS:
President.....S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer.....ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.
Frank Snyder, Jas. Graham,
J. G. Weir, Stephen Lawson,
H. W. Ritchie.
au30 tf

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK	$225,000
WORKING FUND	25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE	1 00

OFFICERS.
President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.
S. A. JOHNSTON, | L. S. RIGDON,
FRANK SNYDER, | JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST, | W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE. je14-y

GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY, OF OHIO—Office at Malta, Morgan county, Ohio. The company's business is also represented at No. 120 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. Capital, $150,000. In shares of $1 each. Working capital, $25,000. The company has two hundred acres of the best oil territory in the State of Ohio, one hundred and ten acres of which is located on the noted Berry Farm, within one mile and a half of the Clements Farm, on Buck Run, well known among oil men. The work of the company is progressing rapidly. One well is down 120 feet, with good indications of oil; another is down about 90 feet. Everything is going on so well, and appearances so good, that the company expects an early success. The lands of the company all lie in Morgan county, Ohio, in the valleys of Wolf and Meig's Creeks.

JOHN R. COUDREY, President.
JOHN CROFT, Secretary and Treasurer.
Directors—John R. Cowdry, David Croft, S. D. Rothermel, J. L. Berry, G. Meyer, John Croft. se15-1m

WM. M. MURRAY.....L. WILCOX

WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Crude and Refined Petroleum,
BENZINE, &C.
Extra facilities for
Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.
Warehouse and office: DUQUESNE WAY, near HAND street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap12-1y

WELDON & KELLY,
Manufacturers of
Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, &c.
ALSO, DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
No. 164 Wood Street, near Sixth,
oc2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

COMMERCIAL OIL WORKS.
Pure White Burning Oil,
Constantly on hand, and for sale at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES,
BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
au3 47 WOOD STREET.

SOMETHING NEW.
METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, by dint of close study and application, in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustments so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer.

GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. au1d

PURE MECCA OIL.
15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCAOIL,
Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
au2 141 Water street.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much superior to any of the kind now in use, and on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated in this line, as I have the Patent Work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. 1e20-6m

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

RIDER & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND FACTORS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
68 Water and 132 Front street, Pittsburgh, 51 Broad street, New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se29 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
At 63 Market Street.
SOUTH & ROSS.
au22

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL,
se7 No. 132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
y8 136 Wood street.

TANNERIES.

G. W. KIEFER.....C. L. STRAUB.....WM. HUMMEL.

GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
Tannery at Hillside Station, on Pennsylvania R. R.
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa
☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES and CALF SKINS. je28-1y

ATTORNEYS.

NOTICE.
ALEX. B. RIGGS,
NASHVILLE, TENN.,
Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Collection Agent.

References—Jas. Veech Esq; Hon. H. W. Williams, Hon. J. P. Sterrett; Messrs. Siggs, Chalfant & Co.; C. H. Riggs, Cashier 2d Nat. Bank, Pittsburgh. se16-3m

JNO. B. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL HARPER,
(Late of the 139th Regiment.)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
NO. 93 DI

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial: Monday, October 16, 1865.

CITY MATTERS.

MEETS TO-DAY.—The October term of the United States District court will commence this morning.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening, two little daughters of Charles H. Paulson, Esq., were severely injured by being thrown from a carriage, near their residence at East Liberty.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT NEW CASTLE.—On Monday last, while a son of Mr. Martin Reno, aged seventeen, was driving a two horse team, two miles south of New Castle, near Clifton's Mills, the horses took fright and ran off. They crossed over the bridge at New Castle, and upset the wagon over the abutment on the east side, breaking the wagon and killing young Reno so badly that he died in twenty-two hours.

BOUNTIES FOR SOLDIERS.—There will be an important meeting of returned soldiers at the Mayor's Office, on Friday evening next for the purpose of taking steps to petition Congress to grant bounties and land to the soldiers of the late war, equal to the soldier's of '61 and '62, who received large bounties. Meetings of this kind have been held in Philadelphia, and other places. Let all interested attend.

SAXE'S LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—John G. Saxe, the witty poet, arrived in the city Saturday evening, and to night will inaugurate the lecture season of the Tennyson Club, at Mozart Hall. His subject to night will be "Poetry and the Poets," and he is capable of doing it justice. As it is many years since Mr. Saxe delighted a Pittsburgh audience, he will doubtless be greeted by a large audience this evening.

DISPATCHING BUSINESS.—COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—We recommend everybody having anything to do in the Quarter Sessions, to be prepared at ten o'clock this morning. When the starting bell is tapped by the District Attorney, there is no stopping for accidents or anything else until the stations for dinner and supper are reached. The machine goes with a rush from the start, and all who are not aboard will be apt to wish they had been. A process, with costs, will probably help their memory. The Grand Jury having had control over on account of the fair, will not be in session this week.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon about two o'clock, a little boy named John Jennie, aged about eight years, was run over, on the West Common, Allegheny, by a train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and his legs horribly crushed. The boy had endeavored to get upon the train while in motion, when he slipped and fell under a car, the wheels of which passed over him. He was conveyed to the residence of his parents, on North Canal street, near Chestnut, and Dr. Hazelhurst sent for, who amputated the mangled limbs. He is lying in a critical condition and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

WHEELER & WILSON AT THE FAIR.—The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, which has been carrying away the prizes at all the State and principal county fairs in the West, is about to compete for honors at our County Fair, this week. Mr. E. P. Carpenter has erected a magnificent building for the purpose of exhibiting the machine, and several other novelties which he has on hand, worthy of public inspection. Mr. Reed, the gentleman who sews buttons on garments without either needle or thread, will be at Mr. Carpenter's parcels, showing how the thing is done, and how substantial it is when done. Ladies can also find the button attaching machine a great desideratum, and will, of course, look out for it.

Departure of the Vigilant Fire Company.

On Saturday evening this company started for Philadelphia, for the purpose of participating in the grand firemen's demonstration, which will take place in that city to-day. They numbered sixty-eight men, and were fully equipped. Their dress, which was appropriate and neat, consisted of black pants and overcoat, red shirt, black silk neckhandkerchief, white fire hats with white frontispiece, red figure and letters, white belts and gauntlets. The Chicago Light Guard Band, composed of twenty members, accompanied the excursionists. This band is one of the finest organizations in the country, and it's fame will be spread by a concert in this city upon their return. Twenty-five members of the Duquesne and thirteen members of the Hope, of Allegheny, left in the same train for Philadelphia. The excursionists will doubtless have a pleasant visit.

The Brownsville Poisoning Case—Result of the Investigation.

About a month ago, the newspapers of this city gave publicity to a rumor, which was current, that Mr. Leonard McCandless, a merchant of Brownsville, who died suddenly about that time, had been poisoned. The attention of Mr. McCandless' relatives being thus publicly called to the matter, an investigation was decided upon. The body, which had been buried in the Allegheny Cemetery, was disinterred, and the stomach and intestines removed by Dr. George L. McCook, who delivered them to Prof. B. C. Jillson, of the Western University, for chemical analysis. The professor having concluded his labors, made the following report on saturday:

PITTSBURGH, October 14, 1865.

Mr. William J. McCandless:

SIR—I have made a careful chemical analysis of the abdominal viscera, given me by Dr. George L. McCook, September 27, 1865, and have detected no poison therein. Respectfully,

B. C. JILLSON, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Western University, Pennsylvania.

City of Pittsburgh, ss.—Personally appeared before me, James Lowry, Jr., Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, the above named B. C. Jillson, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, who being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith that the foregoing statement is true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 14th day of October, 1865.

JAMES LOWRY, Jr., Mayor.

This investigation relieves the parties implicated from the suspicion which attached to them, of having caused the death of a relative. The rumor was a cruel one, and we are gratified to learn that it was without foundation.

Suspicions of Poisoning—Coroner's Inquest.

On Saturday evening, Mr. J. B. Dickreck, watch maker, residing in the Allegheny Diamond, waited upon Mayor Morrison, and stated that his daughter Lavinia, aged about three years, had died a few hours before from symptoms which induced the belief that she had been poisoned.

The Mayor immediately notified Alderman Donaldson (who is attending to the duties of Coroner Clawson during his temporary absence in Philadelphia,) whereupon he visited Allegheny for the purpose of investigating the matter. A jury was empaneled, when the inquest was adjourned until Monday morning at the eight o'clock, at which hour the jury re-assembled. From the testimony elicited, it appears that about three weeks ago, the deceased was suddenly seized with convulsions. Dr. M. A. Knox was called in, who administered the usual remedies, and in a few days the child recovered. Shortly afterward she was again seized with sickness, her nervous system being apparently prostrated. Drs. Knox and Hazelhurst attended her, but all their efforts to restore her to health failed, and she lingered until Saturday afternoon, when death ended her sufferings. Dr. Knox stated to the jury that the case was a strange one, but he had no suspicion that the death was the result of poison. Alderman Donaldson proposed that a post mortem examination of the body be held, and that portions of the stomach subjected to a chemical analysis, but the jury and the parents of the child concluded that the suspicions were but imaginary, and refused to justify such a course, and a verdict of "death from natural causes" was rendered. The deceased had been a remarkably healthy child, and its death was doubtless the result of one of those inexplicable diseases which baffle the skill of medical faculty.

Frecke's Counsel and Warden White.

Marschall Advised not to Testify Against Frecke—One Man Enough to be Hanged for one Murder—Frecke's Counsel objects to Converse with Marschall in English—He Threatens to have the Warden Removed—Motion for a new Trial in Frecke's Case—Reason for it.

From what has transpired since the trial of August Frecke, the principal of the two murderers of Boyd's Hill notoriety, it appears that his counsel has not had everything their own way. We are informed that Mr. Siebeneck, one of the gentlemen assigned as counsel for August Frecke, called at the jail sometime previous to the trial of his client, and requested to have a conversation with Marschall who had been convicted. Mr. White, the Warden, offered no objection, provided he was present at the interview. This was agreed to by Mr. Siebeneck, but on being taken to Marschall's cell, he commenced conversation in German. Mr. W. objected to this, and said he would have the conversation conducted in English, or have one of his deputies who spoke German present. Mr. S. said that Marschall could not speak English, whereupon the latter asked him (Marschall) if he could not speak in English, and he said he could. Mr. Siebeneck objected to the warden, who could speak German, being present, and informed Mr. White that he would soon have him removed from office for his insolence.

Mr. White's conduct in the matter was directed by Rule 12 of the "Rules for the Government of the Prison," which is as follows:

"All prisoners convicted of murder in the first degree shall be separately confined within a cell of the prison during their continuance therein, except when allowed, in the absence of other prisoners, to walk in the hall for exercise, not exceeding two hours per diem, at the discretion of the warden, and they shall not be allowed to see any person whatever, except in the presence of the warden or his deputy, unless otherwise directed by the Visiting Committee or the Board."

The public will readily discern the propriety and sufficient reason for Warden White endeavoring to carry out the foregoing rule when they read the following, being the preamble:

"Reforgetering on the duties of his office the Warden shall give bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the Board of Inspectors, for the faithful performance of his duties, and those of his Assistant or Deputy."

In addition to the rules quoted, there is another which distinctly specifies the duty of the Warden in the event of prisoners awaiting trial communicating with their Attorneys. It is as follows:

"The Warden shall afford every facility to prisoners confined for trial, to communicate with their families or friends, and their Counsel or Attorney, by writing, and they shall be furnished, for that purpose, with paper, ink, &c., but such communications shall be first submitted to the Warden for his inspection, and the laws and rules regulating communication with prisoners shall be faithfully observed."

Now that the trial of Frecke is over, and the revolting details of the murder on Boyd's Hill have been given, we hope the friends of the accused will refrain from attempting to screen him from the punishment that he has justly merited. It is hoped that there will not be found even an lawyer, so wanting in respect to public safety and the general security of life, as to run counter to public opinion in this case. Marschall and Frecke have both had fair and impartial trials, and if Frecke's cause is to be the signal for petitioning as it promises to be, the public will be justified in suspecting that the money hoarded by Frecke—the result of the Boyd's Hill murder is anxiously looked for by some person who would be willing to use it for the making a large ready to enter again upon his bloody career. As one of the counsel for Frecke has already signified to a reporter and others, after the conviction of their client, that he was a consummate scoundrel, it seems strange to observe their motion for a new trial.

It may be, however, that Mr. Siebeneck is still of the opinion he is said to have expressed to Marschall when he was advising him in German, not to appear against Frecke, as one man was enough to be hanged for one murder, and that he insists that only one man shall be hanged for the bloody work of two. At all events, J. H. Miller, Esq., associate counsel, for Frecke, on Friday afternoon last, made a motion in the court of quarter sessions for arrest of judgment and a new trial for the following reasons: *First*—Because Bernard Marschall ought not to have been admitted to testify on the part of the Commonwealth for the reasons offered on the trial, and because Marschall is incompetent, by reason of defect of religious belief. His answers to questions put on cross-examination show that he believe in a Supreme Being and a state of future rewards and punishments is extremely vague, doubtful and uncertain.

With the above reasons to be argued, it may possibly appear that Marschall being a convicted man, and under indictment prior to his trial, should have known that there is a God, and learn to give a reason for the faith that is in him.

LOST—

A note, or due bill, written in German, for $847 dated about the 20th day of August, 1865, made by the subscriber, payable to Catherine Snyder. All persons are notified not to purchase said note or due bill, I having paid the same.

J. T. GUTTENDORF,
Pittsburgh, September 25, 1865. sd2-3tawlw

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 14, 1865, AT THE BOARD

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	107 75	.....
United States 5-20's, old	103 50	104 50
United States 7-30's, 2d series	.....	99 00
United States 10-40's	93 00	.....
United States Certificates	98 00	.....
Gold	1 41	.....
Allegheny County 6's	72 50	.....
Pittsburgh 6's	89 00	.....
Conn-llsville 6's	80 50	.....
Allegheny Gas	34 00	.....
Roseberry Insurance	.....	97 75
Cash Insurance	.....	80 00
Eureka Insurance	51 00	.....
Western Insurance	51 00	.....
Exchange Bank	83 00	.....
Fourth National Bank Allegheny	.....	130 00
Iron City Bank	80 00	.....
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank	95 75	.....
Tradesmen's National	.....	120 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil	.....	9 25
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	50
Oil Bank of Philadelphia	.....	9 25
Ohio Valley Petroleum	25	25
Pittsburgh and New York	.....	25
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	.....	1 15
Rose	24	25
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	27
Western Pennsylvania	.....	1 50
Fulton	1 00	1 25
Phillips	.....	5 00
Thorn	.....	1 15
Germania	.....	5 00
Warren and Venango	2 50	3 00
U. S. Telegraph	.....	75 00

It will be noticed that the Five-Twenty bonds of the new issue are quoted about two per cent. lower than those of the old issue. The principal reason is that the latter are in demand for the European market, and we see no reason to expect a change over in vast amounts against the excess of imports over exports. This mode of paying foreign indebtedness is a very pleasant and easy way, and for the present keeps the money market in a comfortable condition. But of course it will not last forever. The nation cannot continue to run individual living beyond his income, and supplying the means to do so by banking facilities, the result of which is embarrassment and bankruptcy.

It is said, however, that we will be an exception. That in a short time we will have a good Cotton and Tobacco crop, which, added to our present efforts, will throw the balance in our favor and enable us to bring the bonds home. The difficulty will be, however, that the cost of labor, clothing, provisions and almost every article that enters into the general consumption of our people is so much increased in consequence of the inconvertible condition of our currency, that other cotton growing countries may compete with us in supplying the markets of the world. In the language of Secretary McCulloch, in an address at Fort Wayne on last Wednesday, the extreme high prices which now prevail in this country are an unerring indication that its business is in an unhealthy condition. Values are measured by a false standard, and the circulating medium is altogether larger than is required for the legitimate business of the country. The consequence is the excess is used in speculations. The United States are to-day the best market for foreigners to *sell* in, and among the poorest to *buy* in. The result is that Europe is selling us more than she purchases of us—including our securities, which ought not to go abroad, and there is a debt rolling up against us that must be settled at least in part with coin. The remedy is in a gradual return to specie payments. The currency of the country must be brought up to the specie standard.

The gold interest which we are paying, although nominally six per cent., and only costing that to the United States Government, is really cost the tax payer at least double that rate. A tax that is collected from duties on imports, and the importer pays, say forty-five per cent. additional duties, he adds in turn his percentage upon the increased price of the goods, and so on through all the various handlings, until by the time it reaches the consumer, the additional cost over and above what it would be under a specie system, is equivalent to one hundred per cent.

There is a false impression of great prosperity, which the present plethora of paper money creates; and so high and extortionate a price it has sent up the necessaries of living, that every producer thinks he is justifiable in charging double what he has been in the habit of charging for his own commodity, as those who purchase from second and third hands. The farmer excuses himself in his high price for butter, eggs, &c., by referring to the prices of s ore goods, and the butcher, the landlord, and the mechanic, must keep up with the fluctuating standard, which has been established by the great excess of an inconvertible currency. And the longer this inflation continues, the more difficult will it be for us to get back to the solid ground of specie payments.

The speech of Secretary McCulloch, which we have alluded to, announces his policy in favor of a gradual reduction of the currency, looking toward the speediest practical period in which the Government may return to specie payments, and if the business public do not take warning and prepare for the contraction necessary to accomplish so desirable a result, it will be no fault of the Government.

—In Philadelphia the Excelsior, Seneca, Continental, Atlas, and many other oil companies organized under the law of 1863, have levied assessments upon their stockholders, giving to them the alternative of paying or forfeiting so much of the stock as will furnish the required sum. This assessment can only be made in companies which have only a part of their capital stock paid up. With our oil companies it is different. Most of them have but a small capital compared with those of Philadelphia, and this, with a few exceptions, all paid up, and the stockholders are beyond the reach of such demands. But then their condition in a majority of instances is as unfavorable as those of Philadelphia. All their working fund has been expended in the fruitless search after oil, and the only alternative left is to stop operations. This is the condition already of quite a number of the oil companies which are not a year in existence.

Companies which are organized under the law of 1863, are free from the liability of assessments. Forced sales of oil stocks yesterday morning at the close of the market were attended with ruinous consequences, not only sacrificing the property of unfortunate stockholders, while affording little aid to the embarrassed finances of the companies, but deteriorating the shares of those who pay them assessments, and who, in self defense, are compelled to purchase the forfeited stock at confiscatory fines. Hence, an exchange paper remarks, the purchase of one class of oil stocks in the Philadelphia market, (and that the most numerous class,) is now a dangerous business, and as no one wishes to purchase a fluctuating stock in a manner that there is no market for the shares of the great majority of oil companies under the act of 1863.

—At Cincinnati, the money market continues to work close. Rates for good nar paper were from 12 to 15 per cent. The bankers are, however, doing every thing to ease up the market. They are converting their securities into currency, preparatory for the winter trade, and large amounts of currency are being ordered from New York not only in Cincinnati, but at other points in the West, which, according to private advices, is producing a stringent market in that city.

According to the United states Treasurer's last monthly statement, the amount to his credit at the designated depositary in this city is $215,838 78, of which sum there is $5,576 93 in coin. Deducting the drafts drawn and payable, but not yet reported as paid ($68,849 in specie) leaves a balance here subject to his draft of $141,988 85.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Monday, October 16, 1865.

BUSINESS continues dull, with a continued demand for most descriptions of produce. The present high figures prevent dealers from purchasing with liberality, hence the purchases were confined to lots to supply immediate wants. The receipts of produce being limited tended to strengthen the views of holders, who are never slow to take advantage of such circumstances. The weather continues very pleasant; from appearances we may soon look for falling weather. Our rivers are down to a very low stage, the Forest City being the only boat that makes any pretentions to running. She left for Parkersburg on Saturday with all the freight she wanted and a fair number of passengers. It seems downhill in regard to other arrivals until we have a rise of water. The Flour market was steady, with a fair demand for home purposes. The supply in the market is not large; prices were unchanged. Grain—We have no changes to note in regard to this article. The demand being moderate, sales were confined to small lots for immediate local keep pace with the demand. Bacon was in moderate demand. Shoulders were sold at a decline. The supply in the market was very light. Groceries—The market was steady, with a fair demand for the various descriptions. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CHEESE—The active demand that has prevailed for some time continues. Buyers were on hand for all the parcels offered. We have no change to note. Sales 200 lbs Hamburg at 18c. Western Reserve is scarce.

SALT—Small lots are in proper and sufficient reason for Warden White endeavoring to carry out the foregoing rule when they read the following, being the preamble:

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Monday, October 16, 1865.

The following are the receipts of crude and refined oils by the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers and Allegheny Valley Railroad for the past week; also from the opening of navigation to the 14th, inclusive:

	A. River.	A. V. R. R.	Total.
Monday, October 9	2,196	2,588	4,784
Tuesday, October 10	4,200	2,989	7,187
Wednesday, October 11	3,977	354	4,331
Thursday, October 12	703	2,595	3,307
Friday, October 13	1,297	1,460	2,757
Saturday, October 14	1,102	1,987	3,089
Total	13,926	12,864	25,987
Since opening of nav.	292,237	165,944	458,201

The above statistics will furnish the readers of the COMMERCIAL with oil statistics for the past week by rivers and rail, also from the opening of navigation to the present time. They foot up as follows: River for past week, 13,926 barrels. Since opening, 292,237. Total to date—406,283. By rail, past week, 12,861. Since opening, 165,944. Total to date—178 605 barrels—making the entire receipts by river and rail, at this city for 1865, 583 888. These are certainly pretty tall figures, and will furnish the distant readers and others with a faint glimpse of the oil trade in Western Pennsylvania. In our tables we have confined ourselves to the receipts at Pittsburgh. Thousands and tens of thousands of barrels have sought different markets through other and more direct routes. Of course we have no means of figuring up the amount, but we know it to be very large. The market during the week has undergone various changes. The first four days large sales of crude were made, and some heavy lots of tank oil that had been laid away for some months was disposed of at the even figures of 33c, whilst barrel oil, without packages, ranged from all to 32c., according to the gravity. The supply on the market has been reduced down to a limited amount; prices at the wells and at the mouth have farther advanced. The way prices keep up in the oil regions is certainly remarkable. The demand for export was fair, the present figures will operate as a drawback. Refined Oil—The market during the first part of the week was tame. Dealers were anxious to close for heavy amounts for present or future delivery at current rates. Refiners were somewhat shy; they did not see their way clear in regard to crude, and until that little matter could be adjusted they were not disposed to close any further contracts, hence the week's sales were small as compared with the previous one. Friday and Saturday more disposition was manifested to sell; buyers, however, were inclined to hold off in order to establish lower prices. If they should, our readers will be advised of the same. The principal inquiry was for bonded, with occasional sales of free.

TAR—The market was firm, but not very active. Small parcels were disposed of at previous prices. The supply in the market is not large.

BENZOLE—The demand was principally local and for small purposes, the nominal rates for bonded being 26@27c.

CRUDE OIL—We have but few sales to record; they exhibit a decline of about 1 cent ₰ gallon, viz: 300 bbls, without packages, at 33c; 135 bbls, the same terms and cond tions. Sales 150 bbls, delivered in cars, at 33c, including packages; 500@100 bbls do. at 35c, including packages, delivered. The consequence is the excess is used in speculations. The United States are to-day the best market for foreigners to *sell* in, and among the poorest to *buy* in. The result is that Europe is selling us more than she purchases of us—including our securities, which ought not to go abroad, and there is a debt rolling up against us that must be settled at least in part with coin. The remedy is in a gradual return to specie payments. The currency of the country must be brought up to the specie standard.

The gold interest which we are paying, although nominally six per cent., and only costing that to the United States Government, is really cost the tax payer at least double that rate. A tax that is collected from duties on imports, and the importer pays, say forty-five per cent. additional duties, he adds in turn his percentage upon the increased price of the goods, and so on through all the various handlings, until by the time it reaches the consumer, the additional cost over and above what it would be under a specie system, is equivalent to one hundred per cent.

There is a false impression of great prosperity, which the present plethora of paper money creates; and so high and extortionate a price it has sent up the necessaries of living, that every producer thinks he is justifiable in charging double what he has been in the habit of charging for his own commodity, as those who purchase from second and third hands. The farmer excuses himself in his high price for butter, eggs, &c., by referring to the prices of s ore goods, and the butcher, the landlord, and the mechanic, must keep up with the fluctuating standard, which has been established by the great excess of an inconvertible currency. And the longer this inflation continues, the more difficult will it be for us to get back to the solid ground of specie payments.

The speech of Secretary McCulloch, which we have alluded to, announces his policy in favor of a gradual reduction of the currency, looking toward the speediest practical period in which the Government may return to specie payments, and if the business public do not take warning and prepare for the contraction necessary to accomplish so desirable a result, it will be no fault of the Government.

—In Philadelphia the Excelsior, Seneca, Continental, Atlas, and many other oil companies organized under the law of 1863, have levied assessments upon their stockholders, giving to them the alternative of paying or forfeiting so much of the stock as will furnish the required sum. This assessment can only be made in companies which have only a part of their capital stock paid up. With our oil companies it is different. Most of them have but a small capital compared with those of Philadelphia, and this, with a few exceptions, all paid up, and the stockholders are beyond the reach of such demands. But then their condition in a majority of instances is as unfavorable as those of Philadelphia. All their working fund has been expended in the fruitless search after oil, and the only alternative left is to stop operations. This is the condition already of quite a number of the oil companies which are not a year in existence.

Companies which are organized under the law of 1863, are free from the liability of assessments. Forced sales of oil stocks yesterday morning at the close of the market were attended with ruinous consequences, not only sacrificing the property of unfortunate stockholders, while affording little aid to the embarrassed finances of the companies, but deteriorating the shares of those who pay them assessments, and who, in self defense, are compelled to purchase the forfeited stock at confiscatory fines. Hence, an exchange paper remarks, the purchase of one class of oil stocks in the Philadelphia market, (and that the most numerous class,) is now a dangerous business, and as no one wishes to purchase a fluctuating stock in a manner that there is no market for the shares of the great majority of oil companies under the act of 1863.

—At Cincinnati, the money market continues to work close. Rates for good nar paper were from 12 to 15 per cent. The bankers are, however, doing every thing to ease up the market. They are converting their securities into currency, preparatory for the winter trade, and large amounts of currency are being ordered from New York not only in Cincinnati, but at other points in the West, which, according to private advices, is producing a stringent market in that city.

According to the United states Treasurer's last monthly statement, the amount to his credits at the designated depositary in this city is $215,838 78, of which sum there is $5,576 93 in coin. Deducting the drafts drawn and payable, but not yet reported as paid ($68,849 in specie) leaves a balance here subject to his draft of $141,988 85.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Monday, October 16, 1865.

BUSINESS continues dull, with a continued demand for most descriptions of produce. The present high figures prevent dealers from purchasing with liberality, hence the purchases were confined to lots to supply immediate wants. The receipts of produce being limited tended to strengthen the views of holders, who are never slow to take advantage of such circumstances. The weather continues very pleasant; from appearances we may soon look for falling weather. Our rivers are down to a very low stage, the Forest City being the only boat that makes any pretentions to running. She left for Parkersburg on Saturday with all the freight she wanted and a fair number of passengers. It seems downhill in regard to other arrivals until we have a rise of water. The Flour market was steady, with a fair demand for home purposes. The supply in the market is not large; prices were unchanged. Grain—We have no changes to note in regard to this article. The demand being moderate, sales were confined to small lots for immediate local keep pace with the demand. Bacon was in moderate demand. Shoulders were sold at a decline. The supply in the market was very light. Groceries—The market was steady, with a fair demand for the various descriptions. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CHEESE—The active demand that has prevailed for some time continues. Buyers were on hand for all the parcels offered. We have no change to note. Sales 200 lbs Hamburg at 18c. Western Reserve is scarce.

SALT—Small lots are in proper and sufficient reason for Warden White endeavoring to carry out the foregoing rule when they read the following, being the preamble:

"Reforgetering on the duties of his office the Warden shall give bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the Board of Inspectors, for the faithful performance of his duties, and those of his Assistant or Deputy."

In addition to the rules quoted, there is another which distinctly specifies the duty of the Warden in the event of prisoners awaiting trial communicating with their Attorneys. It is as follows:

"The Warden shall afford every facility to prisoners confined for trial, to communicate with their families or friends, and their Counsel or Attorney, by writing, and they shall be furnished, for that purpose, with paper, ink, &c., but such communications shall be first submitted to the Warden for his inspection, and the laws and rules regulating communication with prisoners shall be faithfully observed."

Now that the trial of Frecke is over, and the revolting details of the murder on Boyd's Hill have been given, we hope the friends of the accused will refrain from attempting to screen him from the punishment that he has justly merited. It is hoped that there will not be found even an lawyer, so wanting in respect to public safety and the general security of life, as to run counter to public opinion in this case. Marschall and Frecke have both had fair and impartial trials, and if Frecke's cause is to be the signal for petitioning as it promises to be, the public will be justified in suspecting that the money hoarded by Frecke—the result of the Boyd's Hill murder is anxiously looked for by some person who would be willing to use it for the making a large ready to enter again upon his bloody career. As one of the counsel for Frecke has already signified to a reporter and others, after the conviction of their client, that he was a consummate scoundrel, it seems strange to observe their motion for a new trial.

It may be, however, that Mr. Siebeneck is still of the opinion he is said to have expressed to Marschall when he was advising him in German, not to appear against Frecke, as one man was enough to be hanged for one murder, and that he insists that only one man shall be hanged for the bloody work of two. At all events, J. H. Miller, Esq., associate counsel, for Frecke, on Friday afternoon last, made a motion in the court of quarter sessions for arrest of judgment and a new trial for the following reasons: *First*—Because Bernard Marschall ought not to have been admitted to testify on the part of the Commonwealth for the reasons offered on the trial, and because Marschall is incompetent, by reason of defect of religious belief. His answers to questions put on cross-examination show that he believe in a Supreme Being and a state of future rewards and punishments is extremely vague, doubtful and uncertain.

With the above reasons to be argued, it may possibly appear that Marschall, being a convicted man, and under indictment prior to his trial, should have known that there is a God, and learn to give a reason for the faith that is in him.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.

D Washburn, 334 bush wheat; R T Kennedy, 431 bush wheat; Samuel Davidson, 141 grind stones; J H Lyon & Co, 15 bbls malt; Hill & Co, 10 bbls potatoes; Wm Hamilton & Co, 50 bbls cheese; Schumaker & Lang, 25 bxs cheese; Geo. Cleneral J S Negley, 40 bbls potatoes; H L Babcock, 4 bxs potatoes; Spang & Chalfant, 38 half blooms; J Dunb, 12 bxs cheese; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 5 casks pearl ash; T Hamilton, 40 bbls potatoes, 25 boxes cheese; Atterberry & Co, 45 bbls sand; Hitchcock & McCreery, 60 sacks wheat; D Hoverd, 12 bxs Limburger cheese; M W Rankin, 30 do; Hallman, Rahm & Co, 2 ingots steel.

Mc Kee Brothers, 5 bbls culletti; M Tool, 14 bbls apples, 25 do onions; Segmeyer & Voskamp, 50 half bbls fish; Thos. Lytle, 4 bbls apples; S B Floyd, 2 bbls oil; Hall & Speer, 1 do do; Wm Phillips, 2 rolls leather; R C Loomis, 2 bxs boots; Potter, Aikens & Sheppard, 16 bbls apples; J C Babcock, 10 do do; McWilliams & Co, 50 bbls bows; W H Garrard, 221 sks barley; G Page 10 casks ware, 3 crates do.; Godfrey & Clark, 19 sks rags; McCullough, Smith & Co, 1 bbl eggs.

Per P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad.

Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 1 car wheat; J & W Fairley, 2 cars oats; Shumaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; Wm Hamilton & Co, 1 car do; Wm Irwin & Bro, 1 car lumber; Beckham & Long, 4 pans, 2 furnaces, 4 skimmers, 2 grates, 6 bbls pipe; I. M. Gregg & Co, 15 bbls apples; W P Skinner, 2 kegs nails, 1 do nails 1 box matches; C C Babbler, 7 kegs lard; H Riddle, 5 bbls apples; Segmeyer & Voskamp, 2 sks onions; Potter, Aikens & Sheppard, 12 bbls apples; Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 2 cars metal; Fred Kaiser, 200 lbs lard; Jas Kelly, 1 car wheat; Fred Kaiser, 200 lbs lard, 6 bbls scrap iron, 19 pcs boiler; J S Liggett & Co, 336 sks wheat; Jas Kelly, 1 do do; B Nowell, 25 bbls apples, 5 sacks seed; J Skinner, 4 pcs sundries; J M Sharp, 60 bbls apples, 24 sks flaxseed, 1 do timothy; Sturgeon & Bros, 1 car oats; R T Kennedy, 2 do wheat.

Coal Receipts per Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad.

Wm Moore & Co, 2,625 bush J A Carline, 750 do; N J Tichy & Co, 1,575 do; Mellon & Bros, 3,500 do; Loyd & Black, 1,250 do; Moorhead & Co, 1,750 do; R Dalzell, 250 do; C H Armstrong, 1,000 do; Laughlin & Co, 500 do and 2 cars; Jones, Morgan & Co, 3 cars; Graff, Bennett & Co, 1,500 bush.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Wm P Beck & Co, 60 obls salt; Fleming & Owens, 17 sks oats; Fleming & Owens, 1 sk oats; T C Jenkins, 100 do; D M Muth, 300 bush oats; B Bishop, 47 sks do; McCullough, Smith & Co, 14 sks rags; D M Edgerton, 32 woolen; Childs & Schupp, 2 do do; J A Smith, 3 sks wool, 2 bbls furs; John Floyd & Co, 4 bbls whisky; Watt & Wilson, 8 sks flaxseed; Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 2 cars iron, 1 piece pipe.

Per Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

B A Fanestock, Son & Co, 13 boxes merchandize; T H Nevin, 10 kegs rivets; Godfrey & Clark, 10 sks wool; Patterson & Hammond, 104 sacks seed; Hill & Son, 1 box sundries; Reineman & Co, 3 bbls whisky; C Keefer, 1 car tan bark; S M Wickersham, 1 car pig metal; Mc Cleave & Butler, 50 hangers; S Marbaugh & Co, 1 sack wool; G B Jones, ½ bbl fish; Park, McCurdy & Co, 5 packages scrap iron; W F Armstrong, 20 do; Marshall, Fulton & Rollman, 14 coils rope, 10 reels yarn; Laughlin & Co, 2 cars lumber; Kier & Glover, 10 tons fire clay; Palmer & Knox, 10 tons do.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Per Monongahela S. W. Navigation Co.

Clark & Co, 35 sacks wool; M W Rankin, 3 bxs cees; E Harzelton, 1 box cheese; J N Mason, 38 sacks oats, 3 do rye, 1 bbl eggs; John Black, 22 bxs glass; J C Gable, 57 do; A King & Co, 10 do; C B Leech, 21 sacks corn; R C Smertz, 18 boxes glass; W McGibbons, 5 bbls flour, 6 sacks seeds.

Oil Receipts per Monongahela Water Navigation Co.

J Klee & Bro, 54 bbls Greene county crude; Wade Hampton, 5 do.

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, October 14

STOCKS.

At the stock exchange the Railroad list is generally stronger. The partial relief in money has reduced the number of forced sales and there is more disposition to buy in anticipation of an upward turn in prices next week. Cleveland and Pittsburgh continues to be sold freely and declined further ⅝, closing at 78⅝. In Reading, there is a further decline of ⅜. Other roads were mostly a fraction higher. The stock market was firmer on the street this afternoon, after open board with a renewed demand for stocks. The closing prices at 4.30 P. M. were: New York Central, 100⅝@101; Erie, 97½@97⅝; Hudson River, 138⅛@138⅜; Reading, 118⅜@ 118⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 78; Rock Island, 105¾@106; Northwestern, 41⅞@42; Northwestern preferred, 66@66⅛; Ft. Wayne, 101¾@101⅞; Ohio and Mississippi, 26⅞@30; Canton, 42¼@42½; Cumberland Coal, 41½; Quicksilver, 48¾@49; American Coal, 30. Board governments were active, especially 7-30's. Parties who have invested their balances in them, are selling out under the monetary pressure and the price is again lower. A lot of $100,000, second series, was sold at 98⅜; second series, small, sold at 97⅞; old 6-20 funding loans up to date are quoted $25,000,000, including subscriptions at Natl onal banks.

MONEY.

The money market worked easier to-day, and at 7 per cent. there was plenty of capital for first-class borrowers. There is full demand for discounts, and paper is considered very freely. The